The Leading Motor House of Asia:
BOMBAY CYCLE AND MOTOR AGENCY,
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The Bombay Chronicle

The World's Best Cycles and Motor Cars can be obtained from
BOMBAY CYCLE AND MOTOR AGENCY,
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VOL. 1 NO. 216 BOMBAY: WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 12. 1913. ONE ANNA.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR & ORIENTAL S. N. COMPANY.

MAIL SERVICE.

LIST OF DEPARTURES FROM BOMBAY FOR ARSEILLES & LONDON, WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT BRINDISI and MALTA.

Date of Sailing 2-30 p.m., 1913,	Steamers.	Tons.	Connecting at Aden with	Tons.
15th Nov.	Arabia ..	8000	.....	..
22nd "	Salsette ..	6000	Moldavia....	10000
29th "	Mantua ..	11000	.....	..
6th Dec.	Arcadia ..	7000	Medina	12500
13th "	Caledonia ..	8000	.....	..
20th "	Salsette ..	6000	Mongolia ...	10000
27th "	Persia ..	8000	.....	..
1913.				
3rd Jan.	Salsette ..	6000	Macedonia.....	10500
10th "	Delta ..	8000	.....	..
17th "	Salsette ..	6000	Malwa.....	11000
24th "	Arabia ..	8000	.....	..
31st. "	Salsette ..	6000	Mooltan	10000
7th Feb.	Mantua ..	11000	.....	..
14th "	Salsette ..	6000	Morea	11000
21st. "	Caledonia ..	8000	.....	..
28th "	Maloja ..	12500	.....	..
7th March.	Persia ..	8000	.....	..
14th "	Salsette ..	6000	Marmora ...	10500
21st. "	Macedonia ..	10500	.....	..
28th "	Salsette ..	6000	Moldavia....	10000
*1st April	Himalaya ..	7000	.....	..
4th "	Arabia ..	8000	.....	..
11th "	Salsette ..	6000	Medina.....	12500
18th "	Mantua ..	11000	.....	..
25th "	Salsette ..	6000	Mongolia	10000
*29th "	Arcadia ..	7000	.....	..
2nd May	Caledoni ..	8000	.....	..
9th "	Salsette ..	6000	Malwa.....	11000
16th "	Persia ..	8000	.....	..

All the above Steamers are fitted with WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY.

Passengers for Brindisi tranship to connecting Steamers at Port Said.

Tenders leave the BALLARD PIER on the day of sailing. All passengers must attend at the place at 12-30 p.m. for medical inspection by the Health Officer of the Port.

Friends of Passengers cannot go on board the Mail steamer.

INTERMEDIATE PASSENGER STEAMER.

The S. S. "HIMALAYA" 7,005 tons will leave Bombay at 2 p.m. on Wednesday, 1st April, 1914.

The S. S. "ARCADIA" 7,000 tons will leave Bombay at 4 p.m. on Wednesday, the 29th April, 1914, direct for MARSEILLES, PLYMOUTH and LONDON, conveying Passengers in ONE CLASS only at SPECIAL FARES as follows.

	SINGLE.	RETURN.
"A" rate "B" rate.	"A" rate "B" rate	
To MARSEILLES. .	Rs. 594 or Rs. 495	Rs. 891 or Rs. 742-8.
" LONDON . .	" 627 or Rs. 523	Rs. 940-8 or Rs. 792.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS CHINA, AUSTRALIA, and NEW ZEALAND.

The Company's Steamers leave Bombay fortnightly, usually on WEDNESDAY, taking passengers for the Straits, China, and Japan, and Return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.

For accommodation and further information apply to.

A. H. FROOM,
Superintendent.

Bombay, 17th September, 1913.
186

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.

TO Japan via Singapore, Hongkong and Shanghai.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	Arrival.	Departur
Rangoon Maru	T. Date.	4936	30th Oct.	12th Nov.
Kawachi Maru	A. Christiansen	6163	2nd Nov.	15th Nov.
Penang Maru.	S. Murazumi	5500	16th Nov.	28th Nov.
Inabe Maru.	.....	6180	30th Nov.	12th Dec.

For Freight apply to—
T. IBUKIYAMA,
Manager,
York Building,
Hornby Road, Bombay.

THE
Indian Newspaper Co.,
LIMITED,
MEDOWS STREET, FORT.
BOMBAY.

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SHIPPING.

ELLERMAN'S CITY AND HALL LINES.
(JOINT SERVICE).
SPRING SAILINGS, 1914.
TO MARSEILLES & LIVERPOOL.

teamers.		Tons.	Leave Bombay about.	Leave Karachi about.
City of Poona	A&C	7467	21st Jan.....	....
City of Birmingham	A&C	7475*	23rd Feb.....	21st Feb.....
City of Calcutta	A&C	7680*	12th Mar....	10th Mar...
Trafford Hall	A	5321	21st Mar ...	....
City of Manchester	A&C	5551	....	25th Mar....
City of Paris	A&C	9232*	13th April...	11th April..
City of Karachi	A&C	5560	....	22nd April
City of Lahore	A&C	6875	....	29th April..
City of Birmingham	A&C	7475	27th May ...	25th May .

* Calling at Bombay for passengers only. Excepting the Trafford Hall all other steamers Carry 1st and 2nd Class Passengers.

FARES.	1st Class Single.	1st Class Return.	2nd class Single.	2nd class Return.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Marseilles ..	578	891	429	640
London via Marseilles ..	653	1091	489	809
Liverpool ..	605	957	462	704
London via Marseilles out from Liverpool ..	....	999	..	737

Concessions granted to Families, Railway Employees, Hospital Nurses, Missionaries, Tea Planters, etc.

Officers of the Army are exempted from the penalty attached to overstaying their leave by reason of delay in arrival of steamer, provided it is timed to arrive within the period of their leave.

The A and C Class steamers carry a duly qualified Surgeon and experienced Stewardess.

A and C Class steamers have Electric Light and Fan, fitted in each cabin FREE OF CHARGE.

The Fares advertised include Free Passage by B. I. Steamer between Bombay and Karachi and vice-versa.

Through booking in connection with Nord-deutscher Lloyd and Cunard Lines.

Most of the above steamers are fitted with "WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY."

For passages and full particulars apply to:—Bombay,—Messrs. Ed. Bates and Sons, Agency.

KILLICK NIXON & Co.,

Karachi: Messrs. Forbes, Forbes, Campbell and Co., Ltd.

GENUINE CARARA
MARBLE STATUARY.

A few select pieces at English Prices.

PREMIER ART SALON,

Navasari Building.

HORNBY ROAD, FORT, BOMBAY.

SOVEREIGN.

If you are in need of a Sovereign cure for Diabetes, Loss of Memory Dyspepsia, Constipation. etc., try only

ATANK NIGRAH PILLS

which are a sure cure for these diseases They are manufactured from pure Indian vegetable drugs and cost only.

Re. 1 for 32 Pills.

VAIDYA SHASTRI MANISHANKER GOVINDJI,
A. N. PHARMACY.
J[illegible]jawar. Kalbadevie-Bombay

SHIPPING.

BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY. LIMITED.

INTEND to despatch Steamers as follows:—

FOR KARACHI.
WEEKLY FROM VICTORIA DOCK.

Steamer.	Tons.	Sailing Date.	Time.	Route.
KOLA	1205,	Th. 13th Nov.	9 a.m.	‡C. M.
LINGA	2155.	Fri. 14th Nov.	*6 a.m.	Direct.
LHASA,	2184,	Mon. 17th Nov.	11 a.m.	†P. D. & C.M.

‡Cutch Mandvie.
*Or later on arrival of English mail steamer.
†Porebunder, Dwarka and Cutch Mandvie.

FOR KARACHI AND BUSREH.
(*Weekly.*)

S. S. "KOLA" 1205 tons, on Thursday, 13th November, calling at Muscat, Bushire and Mahomerah.

FOR KARACHI AND PERSIAN GULF PORTS.
(*Weekly.*)

S. S. "BANKURA" 3159 tons, on Tuesday 18th November, calling at Verawal, Mongrol, Karachi, Pasni, Charbar, Muscat, Bunder Abbas, Henjam, Linga, Bahrein, Bushire, Koweit, Mahomerah and Busrah.

FOR SEYCHELLES EAST AND SOUTH AFRICA.
(Fortnightly).

Steamer.	Tonnage.	Sailing on.
†PURNEA	3306	Thursday, 13th Nov.
*PENTAKOTA.	3418	" 27th Nov.
†PUNDUA	3305	" 11th December.
*PALAMCOTTA	3413	" 25th "

† Calls at Lamoo, Mombasa, Zanzibar, Beira, Delagoa Bay and Durban.
*Calls at Seychelles, Mombasa, Zanzibar, Mozambique, Beira, Delagoa Bay, and Durban.
Passengers may book through to Cape Colony ports transhipping at Durban to the steamers of the Union Castle or other Line.

FOR COAST PORTS AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "VIRAWA" 3360 tons, on or about 15th November 1913.

FOR RANGOON OR CALCUTTA.
(Direct.)

Frequent sailings, with onward connections to ports in Arracan, Burma, Straits Settlements, Mauritius, Australia and New Zealand.

Terms and rates of freight and passage may be arranged with
MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co., Agents,
Nicol Road, near Ballard Pier,
Bombay.

12th November, 1913.

F. CORNAGLIA,

BOMBAY AND POONA.

WEDDING AND CHRISTENING CAKES.

PARTIES SERVED ON CONTRACT.

PRICE LIST AND ESTIMATES ON APPLICATION.

83—85, Medows Street and Esplanade Road, Bombay.
Arsenal Road, Poona.

Telegrams: "Cornaglia." Telephone No, 42.

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THE PUNJAB NATIONAL BANK, LIMITED.

(ESTABLISHED 15TH MAY, 1895.)

Capital Authorised	Rs. 20,00,000
Capital Issued	Rs. 15,00,000
Capital Paid up	Rs. 9,88,153
Reserve Fund (in Govt. Papers)	Rs. 10,00,000

HEAD OFFICE—LAHORE.

Branches—
Amritsar, Bombay, Calcutta, Cawnpore, Delhi, D. I. Khan, Ferozpore, Gujranwalla, Jullundhur, Karachi, Kasur, Lahore City, Lyalpur, Ludhiana, Multan City, Peshawar City, Amballa City, Rawalpindi, Sargodha, Sialkote, and Srinagar.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS are opened and interest allowed at the rate of 2½ per cent. per annum.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for 12 months and shorter period at rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.

SAVINGS BANK DEPOSITS. Sums as low as Rs. 5 received and interest allowed at 3½ per cent. per annum.

LOANS OVERDRAFTS, and CASH CREDITS. The Bank grants accommodation on terms to be arranged against approved security.

CHEQUES, HUNDIS, BILLS, etc., of outstations are bought, collected, and discounted.

For other particulars, and rules of business apply to:—

SRI RAM, B.A.,
Manager.

89, Apollo Street, Bombay.

THE BOMBAY MERCHANTS' BANK LIMITED.

HEAD OFFICE, APOLLO STREET.

Branches:—
Mumbadevi (Bombay), Ahmedabad and Gondal.

Authorised and Subscribed Capital, Rs. 1,00,00,000.

Interest on fixed deposits for 12 months 5 per cent p. a. Savings Bank 4 per cent. Current accounts on daily balances 3 per cent. at Bombay.

Rates for short deposits and information regarding terms of any other Banking business to be ascertained on application.

JAINARAYAN HINDUMAL DANI,
Managing Director.

160

BANKING.

THE EASTERN BANK, LIMITED.

HEAD OFFICE: 4, Crosby Square, London, E. C.

Branches at: Bombay, Calcutta and Baghdad.

Subscribed Capital	£1,000,000
Paid up Capital	£400,000
Reserve Fund	£15,000
Reserve Liability of Shareholders	£600,000

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BOMBAY OFFICE.

Corner of Churchgate Street and Hornby Road.

INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS FIXED FOR ONE OR TWO YEARS AT THE RATE OF 4½ per cent. PER ANNUM.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and FIXED DEPOSITS received for shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.

INTEREST ALLOWED on SAVINGS DEPOSITS ACCOUNTS at 3½ per cent. per annum. Copies of the Rules may be obtained on application.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE purchased loans and credits granted on approved security and every description of Banking and Exchange business undertaken.

PURCHASES AND SALES of British and Foreign Securities effected on the usual terms.

SECURITIES received for Safe Custody, and interest and dividends collected for clients.

W. M. ANDERSON.
Manager.

BANKING

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

Subscribed Capital	£ 2,000,000
Paid-up Capital	£ 1,000,000
Reserve Fund	£1,040,000

Head Office.
26, Bishopsgate, London, E. C.

Branches.

Calcutta	Chittagong	Zanzibar
Bombay	Rangoon	Mombasa
Madras	Mandalay	Nairobi
Karachi	Colombo	Nakuru
Lahore	Kandy	Kisuma
Amritsar	Newera-Eliya	Jinja
Delhi	Aden (Camp)	Kampala
Cawnpore	Aden (Steamer point)	Entebbe.
Tuticorin		
Cochin		

FIXED DEPOSITS.

The Bank receives Fixed Deposits for One Year and shorter periods at rates of interest to be ascertained on application.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Are opened for approved Customers, and interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on Daily Balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000, but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE.

Payable in the principal Cities of Europe, India, China, Africa, and Australia, purchased or collected.

DRAFTS.

Are granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank and on the Principal Cities of Europe, Africa, America and Australia. Remittances may be made by telegram.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks and Shares and receives same for safe custody, realising Interest and Dividends when due.

Loans and Cash Credits granted on approved securities.

RALPH KIDD,
Acting Manager.

Post Box 141.

FOR ADVERTISEMENT RATES

APPLY

THE MANAGER,

"BOMBAY CHRONICLE,"

Medows Street,

Fort, BOMBAY.

THE BURMAH OIL CO., LD.

B. O. C. LAMP OILS.
B. O. C. PETROL.
B. O. C. MOTOR OILS.
AND GREASES.
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***Agents:*—SHAW WALLACE & Co.**
TAJ BUILDINGS.
Wallace Street, BOMBAY.
TELEPHONE NO. 102.

PAN DAN OR BETEL BOXES.

One-tenth of the whole human race indulge in betel and nut chewing as a masticatory. The nut, one of the principal ingredients used with the betel, undergoes special treatment, including that of being boiled in milk to sweeten and soften it preparatory to its final use in the cut-up form one is accustomed to see it when on sale. The finely shredded nut is wrapped up in a leaf of the betel vine or pan with a pellet of shell lime or chunam and cardamoms, and other spices or aromatics. Betel and nut chewing is supposed to strengthen the gums, sweeten the breath and stimulate the digestive organs. It is offered on ceremonial visits in India in the same manner as wine is offered on similar occasions by Europeans. At State functions, marriage ceremonies, &c., not only amongst our Indian Sovereign Princes and Nobles, but all classes of Hindus, Mahomedans and Parsis, down to the plebian throng, real leaf gold is wrapped over the betel for presentation to distinguished guests.

The PAN DAN, therefore, becomes as important and as necessary an adjunct to the observance of Oriental social etiquette as the silver cigar and cigarette box and the liquor or wine Tantalus with Europeans.

We have just made up a handsome sample collection in silver and Electro-plate of these Pan or Betel-boxes with all the artistic care possible. Each Pan Supari box, besides being an acceptable present for any purpose will be found to make a most appropriate marriage gift.

Ample spaceis provided for the engraving of any inscription.

MARCKS & CO., LTD.,
Jewellers, Watchmakers, &c.,
BOMBAY & POONA.

Our I. C. O. brand
REFINED COTTONSEED OIL
is an excellent cooking and salad oil, safely taking the place of GHEE or BUTTER in a number of dainties.
INDIAN COTTON OIL Company, Limited.
HUMMUM St., FORT, BOMBAY.

MILD DINDIGUL CIGARS.
PERFECT HAND-MADE INDIAN SMOKES.

Dindigul Pearls with rings	per 50	Rs. 3—0
Dindigul Bouquets ,,	,, 50	,, 2-12
Dindigul Torches ,,	,, 50	,, 3—8
Dindigul Rocks ,,	,, 50	,, 2—8
Dindigul Pride, thin and long	,, 50	,, 2—0

Besides the above, good many other Brands in stock.
Price List on receipt of a Post-card.

Sole Agents in India, **D. Merwan & Co.,** 24 Medows Street, Fort.
Branch: 95, Hornby Road, opp. Cox & Co.
Also at DINSHAW MERWAN, opp. the Docks.

ALL INDIA UNITED INSURANCE Co.
LIMITED.
FIRE LIFE
Established under the Chairmanship of
THE HON'BLE SIR PHEROZESHAH M. METHA, K. C. I. E.

CAPITAL Rs. 50,00,000.
Subscribed. Rs. 25,00,000 Paid up Capital. Rs. 5,00,000. Claims paid about Rs. 2,00,000 both Fire and Life.

Funds Invested in Government Securities.
Necessary security has been deposited with the Government of India under the New Insurance Act.

INFLUENTIAL AND EXPERIENCED AGENTS REQUIRED.
MESSRS. A. HUSEIN & CO., *SECRETARY*.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVTS.

TRADE ANNOUNCEMENTS under the above heading are charged:-

	Rs.	a.
Per line	0	4
Minimum charge	1	0

CONTRACT RATES for three, six and twelve months can be had on application to THE MANAGER.

DAVAR'S COLLEGE OF COMMERCE, Economits, Law and Banking. The Premier College in India: patronised by Princes, and recognized by other High Authorities. Best Examination results. 80, Esplanade Road. 332

FOR XMAS GIFTS and PRESENTS:— Please inspect the varied assortments of useful articles and fancy goods at INDO-FOREIGN AGENCY Hornby Road, Bombay. 0745

"HUMOURS OF INDIA" is the title of a novel volume comprising 30 sketches on native subjects, with piquant and humorous descriptive letter-press. Price Re. 1; postage extra. Drop a card to the Publisher, "Humours of India," care of "Advocate of India" and a copy will be sent to you V.P.P. on publication.

LOANS arranged promptly and confidentially on personal, collateral and other approved securities. Apply Box No. 122, care of "Bombay Chronicle." 0726

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Outram Road.

A MODERN HIGH CLASS RESIDENTIAL HOTEL. Spacious bright and comfortable single and double rooms and Suites. Electric Lights and Fans throughout, up to date Sanitation. The perfection of Cleanliness, Comfort and "THE CUISUINE SECOND TO NONE IN INDIA. Directly supervised by the Managing Proprietor. Terms very moderate. For rates apply to the Proprietor. 0640

WANTED

A EUROPEAN LADY or GENTLEMAN TUTOR and COMPANION WANTED to take charge of a young boy studying fifth standard. Second Language French. Shall have to stay at Malabar Hill. Terms according to qualifications. Apply Box No. 249 C/o. "Bombay Chronicle." 0732

PLUMBING INSPECTOR WANTED at once for the Office of the Plumbing Expert to the Government of Bengal.

Applicants must have a sound general knowledge of modern sanitary practice, drainage and allied subjects.

Applications stating experience and salary required, with copies of testimonials, to be submitted to the undersigned.

W. DIXON SWINNEY,
M. R. San. I., A. Inst. S. E.
Plumbing Expert to the
Government of Bengal.

REQUIRED—A PRIVATE SECRETARY of high attainments and qualifications in English, Sanskrit and Nagri. Must be of active habits. Pay to Rs. 1,500 according to qualifications and free quarters.

Applications with above qualifications clearly given therein will be received up to 1st December by the PRIVATE SECRETARY to His Highness the Maharaja of Alwar (Rajputana).

WANTED by a YOUNG LADY a Coach for Mathematics, French, Latin, etc. 3 hours daily. Apply stating terms which must be moderate to Box No. 127 c/o "Bombay Chronicle." 0751

WANTED—A STEAM LAUNCH 35 feet long, to accommodate twenty persons. Apply with Photograph to PARIS GARAGE, Wodehouse Road, Bombay.

WANTED—A DRAFTSMAN who can prepare Plans and Estimates of Buildings, Roads and Culverts. Pay up to O. S. Rs. 30 Address—Mr. ANSON JONES, Nizamabad-Deccan.

WANTED for quiet Station Governess Companion (pure European) to teach two boys ages six and seven. Reply with references stating age, salary required etc., to Mrs. Adamson, Dholpur, Rajputana. 0733.

WINES & SPIRITS:—WANTED experienced MAN for Wine Counter. Apply by letter stating age, experience, and salary required.

TREACHER & Co., LD.,
Bombay.

WANTED AMBITIOUS MEN

Desirous of qualifying themselves for good positions to read this carefully, as vacancies ars constantly occurring for men in all professions.

We can prepare you in your own home, privately, in your spare time, at a reasonable coast, to obtain a well-paid position, improve your present position, or increase your salary. Your need not leave your present employment. Over 120 Courses taught in the following professions and trades:—

Accountancy	Dairy Farming
Advertising	Engineering in all branches
Agricultural	Mining
Analytical Chemistry	Poultry Farming
Applied Art	Salesmanship
Business Training.	

Mention profession in which you are interested and write for free prospectus to;—

THE REGISTRAR.
International Correspondence Schools
(of London), Dept. A-E 11.
11, Haman Street. Fort, BOMBAY.

WANTED

WANTED—A Matron for the Burdwan Fraser Hospital on Rs. 50 per month and free quarters—Apply to the SUPERINTENDENT, Burdwan Fraser Hospital, with testimonials.

WANTED experienced ENGLISH NURSE for Baby. Good references. State wages. Apply MRS. ANDERSON, 1st Royal Dublin Fusiliers, Poonamallee, near Madras.

WANTED a HINDU HOSPITAL ASSISTANT for Mudhol State Salary Rs. 30 per month. Apply with testimonials to the Undersigned.

M. K. CHAVATHE, B.A., LL.B.,
Private Secretary.

WANTED.—INFLUENTIAL AGENTS at all, yet unrepresented stations on salary or liberal commission or both to popularise our provident Marriage Schemes. Apply, Managing Agents. The City Insurance Society Ltd., 7 Shallow Lane Calcutta. 0639

WANTED an ASSISTANT LADY DOCTOR for the Women's Hospital, Hyderabad. Pay Rs. 100 per mensem without practice. House free. Apply with testimonials to

THE HONORARY SECRETARY,
C. D. Fund Association.
Hyderabad, Sind, 6th November, 1913.

WANTED a pensioned qualified REVENUE SURVEYOR to serve as Head of the Survey Establishment in the Savantvadi State. Apply with testimonials stating salary expected to

H. HARRISON, Major,
Political Agent, Savantvadi.

WANTED two qualified European or Eurasian SHIPWRIGHT CHARGEMEN for Marine Shops of the Uganda Railway at Lake Victoria, British East Africa. Salary Rs. 160 to Rs. 200, according to qualifications. Two years' agreement. The applicants must be energetic young men of good character and skilful workmen. Must be skilled in Shipwright work, ship plating and supervision of rivetting, caulking, etc. Good knowledge of Hindustani essential. Applications, with copies of testimonials, to be forwarded to

AGENTS IN INDIA,
Uganda Railway,
Karachi.

WANTED for Central Provinces good CONSTRUCTIONAL DRAUGHTSMAN and QUICK ESTIMATOR, preferably with a knowledge of surveying and levelling. Salary according to qualification. Apply

THE KATNI CEMENT & INDUSTRIAL Co., LD.,
Cox's Building,
Hornby Row, Bombay.

WANTED a competent INSTRUCTOR in Marathi on the staff of the Police Training School, Nasik, on Rs. 100 per mensem as a Sub-Inspector to advance to Rs. 150 per mensem in the month of May 1914, as an Inspector with the usual further prospects. None but fully qualified applicants of good physique, with an aptitude for teaching, with good testimonials as to character and certificates testifying to their success as teachers, need apply. Applications (together with original testimonials) should be addressed to the undersigned so as to reach this office not later than the 25th November, 1913.

M. KENNEDY,
Inspector-General of Police.

FOR SALE:

BEST OPPORTUNITY AND SPLENDID BARGAIN.

A taxi complete with meter and in good working order is for sale either cash or on instalment system. Apply Sharp Box No. 243 C/o. "Bombay Chronicle." 0732.

Property of Polo Club and Officers 8th Cavalry.

BW. M. LAPWING ... Rs. 1,200
Br. W. M. MERRY WEE. ,, 800
Ch. A. G. WHITELEGS ... ,, 600
G. A. H. GREYLAD ... ,, 1,200

All I. P. A. C. Open to any trial or veterinary examination in Jhansi—Apply POLO SECRETARY, 8th Cavalry.

FOR SALE.—OWNER LEAVING POONA.—PRIMROSE GIRL, Brown English Mare by T. H. Primrose Boy ex Ladas dam pedigree Welsh Cob Mare, I. P. A. for life, 7 off, broken to stick and ball, regularly hunted by a lady all through this season in Poona, good trapper, good mouth and manners, a confidential cob up to weight would make a most useful pony for hills. Price Rs. 1,200.

English Ralli Cart, 4 seated, by Bryant, rubber-tyres: lamps, mat, whip socket, etc., in very good order, painted black picked out yellow. Price Rs. 400.

New set black patent leather Harness used only few times. Price Rs. 90.

Or turn-out Rs. 1,600.

BLUEBIRD, Brown English mare by T. B. Flaxby, out of a Blue Ruin mare, I. P. A. for life, 6 off, broken to stick and ball, regularly hunted by a lady all this season, snaffle mouth, temperate and handy, likely to make a very fine fencer, now being broken to harness. Price Rs. 1,200.

Both these ponies were landed last October, never been sick or sorry and are believed thoroughly sound.

A set of six coloured prints by H. Alkes, framed oak, gold slips, size 18 by 24 inches "One day's sport of three real good ones" dated 1823, in excellent condition. Price Rs. 100.

Two-coloured Coaching prints by above, framed same but rather larger, date 1897. Price Rs. 20.

Apply Major F. MORRIS, Stavely Road, Poona.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—MOTOR REVE, 2¼ H.P., 1913 model, five months' old. Cost Rs. 600, in excellent condition; will sell for Rs. 425. Apply sharp JAMES S. SMITH, care of Richardson and Cruddas, Engineers, Byculla.

FOR SALE—One "ROVER" CAR, 6 H.P., two-seated, having two side electric and one head gas lamps with tool complete. It is in good order and was used very carefully by an officer who left India. Price Rs. 900.

DHANNARAM HEERALAL,
Motor Dealer,
Nagpur.

FOR SALE a BILLIARD TABLE by John Roberts, Bombay, Rs. 1,000, also various Accessories. List on application. Offer considered. Apply

MESS PRES.,
102nd Grenadiers,
Aurangabad, Deccan.

TO BE LET.

BILLIARD TABLE in first class condition can be had on hire complete in every way from Rs. 20 to Rs. 25 per month from DAWSON & Co., 18 Parsee Bazar Street, Fort 0727

BUNGALOW (SOONA CAZA) at Khandalla to let four bed-rooms with bath-rooms, stable and outhouse. Apply Mr. M. M. MISTRY, No. 60, Tamarind Lane, Fort, c/o Merwanji, Bana, Architects. 0752.

TO BE LET—For 2 months viz next March and April, a large and well Furnished Flat in Middle Colaba. Apply Box No. 501, care of "Bombay Chronicle."

TO BE LET immediately a commodious richly furnished BUNGALOW on Ridge Road to Europeans only. Delightful situation and well-laid out gardens. For rent, etc., apply to

MR. MISTRI,
Navsari Buildings, Fort.

TO BE LET, from 1st January, 1914, large OFFICE PREMISES (area about 6,000 sq. ft.) on the 1st floor of Carlton House, Outram Road (at present in the occupation of the Russo-Asiatic Bank) English tiled floor and electric lights and fans.

Also two well-lighted 10 feet high BASEMENTS in the same building suitable for godowns or warehouses. Area about 3,300 sq. ft, and 2,400 sq. ft., respectively. For rent, etc., apply to

MR. MISTRI,
Navsari Buildings, Fort.

TO LET A FEW FLATS.—Don't miss this golden opportunity. Concession of one month's rent to those engaging flats in Kamal Mansions and Grants Buildings, Arthur Bunder Road, Colaba, on or before 15th December. No agreement for fixed period demanded. Kamal Mansion fitted with Electric Lights and modern sanitary arrangements. Both the buildings command a magnificent view of the sea. One of the coolest and healthiest places in Bombay. Kamal Mansion rent now reduced considerably. Present rent Kamal Mansions from Rs. 60 to Rs. 90 and of Grants Buildings from Rs. 50 to Rs. 75.

Apply to Manager P. B. SIRCAR, Esq., Kamal Mansion, Third Entrance, Top Floor. 0700

GRAND CLEARANCE SALE OF BOOKS.

Commenced 15th October, 1913.
12 noon to 7-30 p. m.
ON WEEK-DAYS
and 3 to 8 p. m. on Sundays.

Some of the Best Books on Every Subject to be had at the Cheapest Price! A Very Rare and Splendid Opportunity for Book Buyers! An astonishing Reduction in Prices! English Literature in all its Branches. Some Rare and Useful Books, History, Law, Medicine, Science, Engineering, Technological, etc. Reference Books of all Sorts. A Number of "Libraries", including "Collins' Clear-Type", "Everyman's", "Scott Library", "World Library", etc. Quite a Variety of Prize and Presentation Books. Valuable Books relating to India.

RAMCHANDRA GOVIND, AND SON,
BOOK-SELLERS
MOHAMMADI MAHAL,
Kalbadevi Road, BOMBAY.

THE SOUND INVESTMENT AGENCY.

EVERY description of Shares and Securities bought and sold at the most favourable rates. Expert and reliable advice and information given free of charge to Investors. The Investors' Referee, a monthly guide giving quotations of shares and securities, sent gratis on application. List of daily quotations forwarded if required. Great facility afforded to moffussil customers. Orders of any amount promptly executed and thorough satisfaction guaranteed. Highest references given.

81, Hummum Street. Fort. Bombay.

NOTICES.

INADMISSIBLE ADVERTISEMENTS.

THE MANAGER reserves the right to refuse any advertisement without assigning reasons for doing so.

THACKER'S BOMBAY DIRECTORY AND THACKER'S INDIAN DIRECTORY.

OUR TRAVELLING REPRESENTATIVE is in Bombay to compile Bombay Directory (Rs. 4-8) and Bombay portion of the Indian Directory (Rs. 25). Firms, Officials, Residents, Private individuals, etc., are requested to send in their particulars at an early date to the address given below:—

Travelling Representative,
THACKER'S DIRECTORIES, Ld.,
Care of Messrs. THACKER & Co., Ld.,
Esplanade Road,
Fort, Bombay.
Thacker, Spink & Co., Calcutta.
24th October, 1913. 0723

RANGOON MUNICIPALITY.

CAST IRON AND STEEL PIPES AND SPECIALS.

TENDERS are invited for the supply c.i.f. Rangoon of the undernoted steel and C. I. pipes and specials. Tenders must be addressed to THE PRESIDENT of the Rangoon Municipality and should be endorsed "Tender for Pipes and Specials" and they must reach the Municipality not later than TUESDAY, 2nd December, 1913.

About 40 cwts. of C. I. pipes and specials.
About 6,400 Lineal feet of steel pipes 15in. diameter.
About 375 Linel feet of steel pipes 3in. diameter.

Further particulars may be obtained from the Undersigned.

L. P. MARSHALL,
M. Inst. C. E.,
M. I. Mech. E., Inst. M. & C. E.
Chief Engineer,
Rangoon Municipality.

NOTICE.

WANTED CONTRACTOR to undertake building of 4 new stations between Nagda and Godhra. Work comprises 13½ lakhs of earthwork and rock excavation, etc. That cost of works including permanentway and station machinery over 3½ lakhs. Sealed tenders must be received within 7 days of date of advertisement to include rate for ordinary earthwork.

" " moorum.
" " rock excavation not requiring blasting.
" " rock excavation requiring blasting.
" " brick work in lime.
" " concrete in lime.
" " woodwork.

Contractor to undertake to have 500 men on work within 10 days of receipt of order, 1,000 within 17 days and 1,500 within 24 days. 5 per cent. of order must be deposited with Company as guarantee. Tenders to be addressed to the Undersigned who does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any other tender.

J. CAIRNS.
Executive Engineer,
Ahmedabad Division.
8th November, 1913.

MATHERAN HILL STATION MUNICIPALITY.

NOTICE.

THERE will be a SPECIAL GENERAL MEETING of the Matheran Hill Station Municipalicity on SATURDAY, the 15th November, 1913, at 3-30 p.m. at the Office of the Superintendent of Matheran to consider the undermentioned subjects.

The Municipal Councillors are requested to make every endeavour to see the papers of the subjects before attending the Meeting and thus prevent the postponement of a subject on the grounds that the papers have not been seen by some of them.

The papers of the subjects can be seen at the Municipal Office, Matheran, on any day except Sundays and holidays between 2 p.m. to 5 p.m.

LIST OF BUSINESS TO BE TRANSACTED.

1. To read and confirm the minutes of the Ordinary General Meeting held on the 11th October, 1913.
2. To note and record Notification No. 9619 dated 21st October, 1913, printed on page 1756 of the "Bombay Government Gazette" Part I of 23rd October, 1913, regarding the transfer of the cattle pound at Matheran to the Municipality from 1st January, 1914.
3. To note the appointment of Mr. V. R. Nathu as 2nd Clerk of the Municipality from 17th October, 1913.
4. To note that services of Mr. V. R. Nathu have been dispensed with from 18th October, 1913 (afternoon) for being absent without leave.
5. To approve of the plots marked out for new cemeteries and new cremation ground at Matheran.
6. To pass the revised Voters' List as no objections have been received.
7. To consider the question of asking Government to amend Section 22 of the Bombay District Municipal Act III of 1901 so as to permit of an appeal to the High Court against the decision of a District Judge in Municipal Election cases.
8. To consider letter, dated 4th November, 1913, from Mr. E. K. Khan, asking to consider the question of reducing the minimum qualifying tax for becoming a Municipal Voter.
9. To consider letter, dated 23rd October, 1913, from the Honourable Mr. Abdul Hussein Adamji Peerbhoy asking for a refund of taxes.
10. To consider Educational Inspector S. D's letter No. 1923, dated 9th June, 1913, regarding the transfer of Mr. Soman, 1st Assistant Master, Municipal Vernacular School, Matheran.
11. To consider Mr. Rustomjee Byramjee Jeejeebhoy's reply to the question of building new quarters for the Hospital establishment.
12. The consider the question of providing quarters for the Municipal sweepers.
13. To consider the report of the Sub-Committee regarding the proposed scavenging cess at Matheran.
14. To consider letter No. 5932, dated 20th October, 1913, from the Collector of Kolaba with regard to the offer of Mr. Abdul Hussein Adamji Peerbhoy to construct a reservoir at Bombach Spring.

C. C. MURISON, Major I.M.S.,
President,
Matheran Hill Station Municipality.
7th November, 1913.

NOTICES.

CHANGE OF ADDRESS.

MESSRS. EWART LATHAM & Co., have this day removed to
ROYAL INSURANCE BUILDINGS,
42/8, Church Gate Street.

BOMBAY WOOLLEN MANUFACTURING CO., LD.

THE REGISTERED OFFICES of the above Company have this day been removed to
ROYAL INSURANCE BUILDINGS,
42/8, Church Gate Street.
EWART LATHAM & Co.,
Secretaries, Treasurers, & Agents.

JOHN ROBERTS AND CO., LD.

THE REGISTERED OFFICES of the above Company have this day been removed to
ROYAL INSURANCE BUILDINGS,
42/8, Church Gate Street.
EWART LATHAM & Co.,
Secretaries, Treasurers, & Agents.

THE HYDERABAD (DECCAN) SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANY, LIMITED.

THE REGISTERED OFFICES of the above Company have this day been removed to
ROYAL INSURANCE BUILDINGS,
42/8, Church Gate Street.
RAMANNAH, RAMGOPAL & BHOOMIAH,
Secretaries, Treasurers, & Agents.
By EWART LATHAM & Co.,
Their Attorneys.

THE NEW UNION FLOUR MILLS, LIMITED.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the STATUTORY GENERAL MEETING of Shareholders, required by the Indian Companies' Act of 1882 to be held within six months of the date of Registration of the Company, will be held at the Company's Registered Office, 40, Church Gate Street, Bombay on WEDNESDAY, 19th November, 1913, at 3 p.m.,

1. To receive the Directors' Report.
2. To appoint Auditors for the ensuing year.
3. To transact any other business that may be brought forward.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 19th November, 1913, to 1st December, 1913, both days inclusive.

By order of the Board,
TURNER MORRISON & Co., Ld.,
Managing Agents,
40, Church Gate Street, Bombay.
1st November, 1913.

THE AHMEDABAD ELECTRICITY COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the FIRST STATUTORY MEETING of the Ahmedabad Electricity Company, Limited, will be held on TUESDAY, the 25th November, 1913, at 5 p.m., (S.T.), at the Registered Office of the Company, Home Street, Fort, Bombay, to transact the following business:—

1st.—To adopt the Directors' Report and Audited Statement of Accounts made up to 31st October, 1913.
2nd.—To confirm the appointment of Mr. W. Roberts as a Director.
3rd.—To confirm the appointment of Mr. T. W. Birkett as a Director.
4th.—To appoint Auditors for the current year and fix their remuneration.
5th.—To transact any other business that may be brought forward by the Chairman.

By order of the Board,
KILLICK, NIXON & CO.,
Agents.
Bombay, 7th November, 1913.

CORPORATION OF CALCUTTA.

WATER WORKS DEPARTMENT.

APPOINTMENT OF SUPERINTENDENT

APPLICATIONS are invited from suitable persons for the post of SUPERINTENDENT in the Water Works Department. Applicants should have had a good all round experience on a large Water Works and should be well up in waste prevention and pipe-laying. They should also have a good knowledge of plumbing and building work.

Salary Rs. 300, rising by biennial increments of Rs. 20 to Rs. 400 per month with Rs. 50 per month horse allowance.

The person appointed will be subject to the leave and other rules in force in the Corporation and will be required to subscribe to the Provident Fund.

Applications stating age and qualifications and giving full particulars of experience together with copies of testimonials, addressed to the Secretary, Municipal Office, Calcutta, will be received up to Monday, the 8th day of December, 1913.

C. C. CHATTERJEE,
Secretary to the Corporation.
Municipal Office,
Calcutta, 6th November, 1913.

NORTH-WESTERN RAILWAY.

Christmas and New Year Holidays 1913-14.

REDUCED RETURN FARES.

DURING the period 12th to 31st December 1913, inclusive. Return Tickets will be issued as under:—

FIRST AND SECOND CLASS.

For any distance over 100 miles each way. — AT SINGLE FARES.
For distances 51 to 100 miles each way — AT A FARE AND A HALF.
INTERMEDIATE CLASS
For any distance over 50 miles each way. — AT TWO THIRD CLASS SINGLE FARES.

Subject to the proviso that the charge for the lesser distance should in no case exceed that for the greater.

These Concession Tickets will be available for completion of the Return Journey up to, and including the 14th January 1914.

The outward journey after commencement must be completed in all cases within the same limit of time as that allowed for ordinary single journey tickets, viz., one day being allowed for break of journey for every 100 miles or part of 100 miles; but no break of journey will be allowed at a station short of 100 miles from the point where the journey was commenced.

This concession will not be allowed in addition to or along with any other concession, and is subject to the condition that the North-Western Railway will not be responsible for any loss or damage to the luggage of persons travelling under it.

By Order,
L. C. D. BEAN,
Traffic Manager.
Traffic Manager's Office,
Lahore, 28th October, 1913.

NOTICES.

FOREST DEPARTMET, ASSAM.

SALE OF GOVERNMENT RUBBER.

SEALED TENDERS will be received by the Conservator of Forests, Western Circle, Assam, Shillong, up to noon of the 1st January 1914 for the purchase of the whole quantity of rubber which will be collected and packed by the Forest Department during the season 1913-1914, from the Government Rubber Plantations of Charduar and Kulsi. The yield is estimated to be—

	Lbs.	
Charduar Plantation	10,000	More or less
Kulsi Plantation	4,000	

The Charduar rubber will be delivered f.o.b. at Tezpur and the Kulsi rubber f.o.f. at Palasbari.

The rubber will be packed in the usual way, namely, by being pressed into cubes weighing about 1 cwt. and covered with "markin" cloth and double gunny bags.

The cubes will be marked A.—Tree rubber,
B.—Other rubber obtained by cleaning "A" rubber.
C.—Mat rubber,
and bear the Government plantation stamp

The rubber will be delivered as soon after collection as possible.

Tenders should state the price per pound offered.

Offers may be made separately for each class of rubber, but an average rate would be more acceptable.

On the acceptance of any offer a security deposit of 5 per cent. must be paid if demanded.

The Conservator does not bind himself to accept the highest or any Tender or to assign reasons for declining any Tender.

R. M. WILLIAMSON,
Offg. Conservator of Forests, Western Circle,
Assam.
Shillong, the 30th September 1913.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

Suit No. 1014 of 1911.

1. Salebhai Mahomedally.
2. Asmaboo wife of Abdul Kayum Abdul Husein Mamajiwalla both of Surat Bora Mahomedan Inhabitants residing at Begampura. ..... Plaintiffs.

vs.

1. Abdul Kayum Abdul Husein Mamajiwalla of Bombay Bora Mahomedan Inhabitant residing at Grant Road without the Fort, of Bombay and others. ..... Defendants.

Pursuant to the Order made by the Arbitrator appointed in the above suit Messrs. Baguley and Tooth Advocates and Solicitors at Bangkok will under instructions from the Receivers appointed in the above suit sell at Bangkok Siam at their office by public auction on the 20th day of December, 1913, at 2 p.m., the business of the firm of the deceased Abdul Hoosein Abdul Tyeb Mamajiwalla carried on at Bangkok in the name of A. A. Mamajiwalla as a going concern together with all stock-in-trade, outstandings good-will etc. (including the firm name). A statement showing the particulars of the said stock-in-trade and outstandings can be inspected by intending purchasers at the office of the Receivers attorneys Messrs. Mulla and Mulla at 23 Church Gate Street Fort in Bombay at any time during office hours before the day of the sale and at Bangkok in the office of the Receivers attorneys there Messrs. Baguley and Tooth at office hours before the date of the sale. Private offers for the sale of the above concern will be received by Messrs. Mulla and Mulla Attorneys for the said Receiver at their office at 23 Church Gate Street Fort, Bombay at any time before the date of sale by auction.

MULLA & MULLA.
717 Receivers' Attorneys.

BOMBAY BARODA AND CENTRAL INDIA, RAILWAY.

NOTICE.

CHRISTMAS, 1913.

HOLIDAY TICKETS.

REDUCED FARES.

1.—During the ensuing Christmas and New Year Holidays, the following concessions will be granted over the Bombay, Baroda and Central India Railway to 1st and 2nd class passengers from 12th to 31st December 1913, both days inclusive, both in local and through-booking:—

For any distance over 100 miles over the B. B. & C. I. Railway. } 1st and 2nd class return tickets at single fares for the double journey.

For distance of 100 miles and less over the B. B. & C. I. Railway. } 1st and 2nd class return tickets on payment of single fare as for 101 miles.

The Holiday Return Tickets will be available for the completion of the return journey up to the midnight of the 14th January 1914.

II.—Passengers holding these Return Tickets will have the option of travelling by the routes noted below:—

(a) The holder of a Return Ticket by the B. B. & C. I. Railway Broad-gauge route to Delhi from Bombay and stations *north* of Bombay as far as Baroda, will have the option of using the Metre-gauge route *via* Ahmedabad or *via* Rutlam, Chitorgarh and Ajmer on either the outward or return journey.

(b) The holder of a Return Ticket to Delhi from any station south of Bandikui who may desire to extend his journey beyond to stations on the East Indian, North Western, or Oudh & Rohilkhand Railway, &c., may return *via* Agra or *via* Muttra Junction and similarly the holder of a Return Ticket to Bhatinda may travel *via* Delhi or *via* Agra or *via* Muttra Junction on the return journey.

(c) The holder of a Return Ticket to Ajmer and stations north of Ajmer from Baroda or any station south of Baroda, may travel *via* Ahmedabad or *via* Rutlam and Baroda, on the return journey.

(d) The holder of a Return Ticket from Bombay to Muttra Junction, or Delhi or Agra Fort, by the B. B. & C. I. Railway (Broad or Metre-gauge route) can return by the G. I. P. Railway *via* Itarsi or *vice versa*.

III.—Holders of these Return Tickets may break journey at one or more stations on the outward journey as well as on the return journey, provided they do not travel more than once over any length in the same direction.

IV.—The concession return tickets will not be accepted to secure reserved accommodation.

V.—The concession is granted subject to the conditions that the Railway Company is held free from all risk and responsibility of all sorts for any loss, delay, accident, injury or damage that may occur to any person or persons who may be travelling or to the luggage which may be conveyed under this concession.

VI.—Refunds will not be allowed on unused return halves of these tickets. The tickets are not transferable.

VII.—Children above 3 years and under 12 years will be charged half the concession rates. In each case, fractions of an anna will be charged as one anna.

VIII.—This concession will not be allowed in addition to or along with any other concession.

IX.—Special Tours during the Christmas Holidays at concession rates can be arranged on application to the Office of the undersigned.

FREDERICK W. HANSON,
General Traffic Manager.
Bombay, 1st November, 1913.

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AMUSEMENTS.

THE EXCELSIOR.

TWO BIG FILMS
IN A LION'S DEN.
A thrilling story of circus life.

HOW BELLA WAS WON.
From "Our Mutual Friend"

Another Big Hit.
Mr. LESLIE ROSS
A Refined Comedian.
Funny in every fibre.

ROYAL OPERA HOUSE,
BOMBAY.

The last Performances of the Bandmann Opera Company.
To-Night at 9-15 Sharp.
For the First Time in Bombay
The Highly Romantic Musical Comedy
"PRINCESS CAPRICE."
From the Shaftesbury Theatre, London.
To-morrow Night
For the First Time in Bombay.
The Great Gaiety Theatre Success
"THE SUNSHINE GIRL,"
From the Gaiety Theatre, London.

Friday night
The Ever Popular Musical Comedy
"THE GIRL IN THE TRAIN."

Saturday night
Important Revival with New Scenery and Costumes of Sydney Jones' Masterpiece.
"THE GEISHA"

Monday, 17th November.
Grand Farewell Benefit to the Popular Comedian MR. ALFRED FRITH
By Special Request
"AUTUMN MANŒUVRES."

Prices of Admission :—
Orchestra Stalls Rs. 5.
Balcony Rs. 3. Gallery Re. 1.
Doors open at 8-30 p.m.
Performance commences at 9-15 Sharp.
PLAN OPEN AT ROSE & Co.

Look out for the Bandmann Londoners in the latest London Ragtime Revues.
Special Notice:—Arrangements have been made for Tramway Cars in the direction to Fort to wait at the Girgaum Terminus at the close of the performance.
0747

ROYAL OPERA HOUSE.

MONDAY, NOVEMBER 24th.
THE MAUD ALLAN-CHERNIAVSKY Co.
under the Direction of
W. ANGUS McLEOD.
FOR SIX NIGHTS ONLY.
THE MOST POWERFUL ATTRACTION
in the History of India.
BOX PLANS NOW OPEN.

MAUD ALLAN
AND
LEO. JAN. MISCHEL
CHERNIAVSKY.

CHANGE OF PROGRAMME NIGHTLY.

PRICES.
BOXES from Rs. 21 to Rs. 60.
STALLS Rs. 10 and Rs. 7.
DRESS CIRCLE Rs. 6.
Box Plan open at ROSE & Co.
Manager: HOWARD EDIE

MECHANICS' INSTITUTE,
G. I. P. Railway, Parel.
Season opens THURSDAY, Nov. 13th, with a
GRAND ALFRESCO BALL
In the Illuminated Gardens.
Admission:—1 Gent, 2 Ladies Re. 1.
Extra Lady, Re. 0-8-0
MEMBERS Free.

AMUSEMENTS:

AMERICA-INDIA CINEMA.

Charni Road. TO-NIGHT! Tel. No. 1271.
A Strong and Gripping Drama
THE EAGLE'S CLAW.
A splendid sensational drama full of startling incident, dealing with the methods of an up-to-date, expert criminal and his detection.
SEE THE AEROPLANE *vs.* MOTOR RACE!
The most Exciting Scene ever Screened.
BUFFALO-RACING IN JAVA. *Coloured Views.*
BUNNY CHASED BY BLOOD HOUNDS. *Ripping Comic.*
THREE Shows Nightly—7 to 8, 8-30 to 9-30, 10 to 11.
Saturday & Sunday 11-15 to 12-15.
PRIZE Shows—Saturday & Sunday 5-30 to 6-30.
FILMS FOR SALE OR HIRE.

THE ALCAZAR CINEMA DE LUXE.
6-30 Twice Nightly 10.
PRONOUNCED SUCCESS OF
"THE YETTMAHS"
Y W O C A T
E S N I L C
T I D T I A
T H E S L
M D R Y L N
A N F M U O
H A U L S I
QUICK CHANGE ILLUSIONS.
An act that has never been seen in Bombay before
....SADIE.... ..W'LLIAMS.. (Soubrette), } ....IRENE.... ....BERYL.... Danseus Classique,
THE "WARLEYS"
Comedy Duo in 1st and 3rd.
FULL PROGRAMME OF PICTURES.
THE FINEST "BILL" IN TOWN.
Book Now, Telephone 2109.
SAME PRICES.

THE MOTOR UNION
Insurance Co., Ld.,
WHICH WAS
Founded by Motorists for Motorists
OFFERS
Special Comprehensive Policy.
Some special features are:
- No Limit to Number of Claims in Year.
- Prompt and Liberal Settlement of Claims.
- Complete Cover and Absolute Security.
- Moderate Premium and Equitable Treatment.

Prospectus and rates on application to—
E. F. HALLIWELL.
General Agent,
3, Elphinstone Circle,
Fort, BOMBAY.
Telephone 2352.

Flooring Tiles, Marble Merchants and Contractors.
GAZDAR & Co.,
Sole Agents for the
HENRY RICHARDS TILE Co.,
28 CHURCH-GATE ST. Fort.
BOMBAY.
Bath Tubs, Lavatories, Urinal, Bath-room Fittings etc. etc. etc.

THE BOMBAY WIDOWS' PENSION FUND, Ld., ESTABLISHED 1876.
No. 273, Hornby Road, next to Fire Brigade Station.
Funded Capital of Rs. 1,88,600.
Bankers—The Bank of Bombay.
OBJECT.—The object of the fund is to enable married persons to make provision after their death for their wives in the shape of a monthly pension for life. Subscriptions are based upon a very low scale. No distinction between European and Indian lives. Funds are invested in Government and other approved Securities. Thirty per cent. of the total subscription is refunded to a subscriber in the event of his wife pre-deceasing him. Twelve months' grace is allowed for paying subscription in the event of a subscriber losing his employment. Liberal commission is offered to Canvassers.
GAJANAN SADANAND DESAI,
Secretary and Treasurer.

AUCTION SALE:

CRAWFORD & CO.
AUCTIONEERS & COMMISSION AGENTS.
16, APOLLO ST., FORT.

BONA-FIDE SALE.
Under instructions from R. D. Sethna, Esq., the Official Assignee and Assignee of the estate of Jehangir Byramjee Dalal, an Insolvent, Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction THIS DAY WEDNESDAY the 12th inst., at 2-30 p. m. (S. T.), at the bungalow next to the bungalow of Mr. Darasha Dubash, near Napean Sea Road and at the end of Narayen Dabulker Road, high class household teakwood and blackwood French polished dining, drawing and bed-room furniture by well-known makers, consisting of dining table in 7 pieces, dining chairs, elegant marble-topped sideboards, dinner waggons, handsome bric-a-bric cabinets, sofas, cushioned drawing-room sofas and chairs, writing tables with cabinets, zoonda almira, single and double almiras, plate-cupboards, show cases, carved furniture, iron safes by Milner, Chetwood and other well-known makers, rich marble pillars, tiled teapoys and teapoys with figures, oil-paintings, hat-stands, bentwood chairs, low and Curzon and easy chairs, jardineers, palm stands, chiffoniers, pictures and easels, screens, vases, centre-pieces, and table ornaments, China flower-pots, card table, clocks, very valuable Dresden terra-cotta and bronze figures, rich platedware, brass and copper cooking utensils, electric lights, chandeliers, table and ceiling fans, etc.
A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of Sale and the balance to be paid and delivery to be taken by the next day after the Sale.
Catalogues are published and the property is on view.

AUCTION SALE OF LACES, FROCKS, IMITATION SILK, ETC.
Under instructions from R. D. Sethna Esq., Official Assignee and Assignee of the estate and effects of Tilumall Khupchand an Insolvent Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co., are instructed to sell by public auction at Thakurdwar Cross Lane, opposite Fanaswadi Lane (where also the goods of the Bhuleshwar Shop are removed) on FRIDAY the 14th day of November, 1913, at 2-30 p.m., (S.T.) the following goods of the above insolvent such as Silk Frocks, Imitation Jari Laces, Imitation Silk and shop furniture such as Gadias, Takyas, Show Cupboards, Mehtaboxes, Stands, etc.
A deposit of 50 p. c. will be required at the time of sale.
CRAWFORD & CO.,
Auctioneers.
Bombay, 12th November, 1913.

MENESSE & CO.,
No. 35, HUMMUM STREET, FORT.

AUCTION SALE OF 907 BAGS RICE.
Under instruction from Messrs. Turner, Morrison and Co., Ltd., Messrs. MENESSE and Co. will sell by public Auction to-day WEDNESDAY, the 12th November, 1913, at 3-30 p.m. (S. T.), at the Prince's Dock, unclaimed warehouse, R. B. C. Shed, on account of the concerned, the following goods:—
Ex. s.s. "Vellore."
907 bags rice.
A deposit of 50 per cent. will be required on the lots being knocked down.

AUCTION SALE of 400 F. P. Bales Fine Machine Gin Bengal Cotton.
Under instructions from Messrs. Mitsui Bussan Kaisha, Ltd., Messrs. MENESSE and Co. will sell by Public Auction, on THURSDAY, the 13th November, 1913, at 3-30 p.m. (S. T.), at the Sassoon Dock Wharf, near where Saugar Press was, on account of the Insurance Office, the following cotton salved from the sea.
400 F. P. bales Fine Machine Gin Bengal cotton new crop specially selected by Messrs. Ralli Bros.
A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required on the lots being knocked down.
MENESSE & CO.,
Auctioneers.
Bombay, 12th November, 1913.

Are you losing weight? Muscles work and flabby? Stearns' Wine of Cod Liver Extract builds up broken down tissues and produces sound healthy flesh—increases your weight.

THE ASIATIC PETROLEUM Co. (INDIA), Ltd.

Importers of PETROLEUM and its Products.
KEROSINE OILS
LIQUID FUEL.
TURPENE—THE SUBSTITUTE FOR TURPENTINE.
SOLE IMPORTERS OF
SHELL PETROL.
Address:—GRAHAM'S BUILDING,
PARSI BAZAR STREET.
BOMBAY.
and at CALCUTTA, MADRAS and KARACHI.

DAILY WEATHER REPORT.

Summary of observations recorded at 8 hours on Tuesday, the 11th November 1913, giving data for the preceding 24 hours.

The Punjab.—Skies are clear. Humidity is in excess in the extreme north. Minimum temperature is in excess in the south-west Punjab.

The United Provinces.—Skies are clear. The air is generally drier than usual. Temperature is normal.

Sind and Rajputana.—Skies are clear. Humidity is in excess in lower Sind and in defect in Rajputana: Maximum temperature is in excess in Rajputana: minimum temperature is above normal in Sind and at Ajmer.

Gujarat, Kathiawar and Central India West.—Skies are clear. The air contains the average amount of moisture generally. Day temperature is in excess at Deesa and Indore.

The Central Provinces.—Skies are lightly to moderately clouded. Humidity is generally in defect. minimum temperature is below normal at some stations.

The Konkan.—Skies are lightly to moderately clouded. The air is drier than normal at Ratnagiri. Night temperature is in defect except at Bombay.

The Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad.—Skies are lightly to moderately clouded. Humidity and minimum temperature are in defect.

General Remarks.—The storm in the Bay of Bengal has almost filled up. Seas are going down on the south Coromandel Coast and cloud has decreased in the south of the Peninsula. Heavy rain has again been reported from Madras but light rain from Trichinopoly and Coimbatore.
Local rain is likely on the south Coromandel Coast.

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN at 8 a. m. ON TUESDAY, the 11th of November 1913.

STATIONS.	Temp. in Shade. Maximum of last 24 hours.	Temp. in Shade. Minimum of past 24 hours.	Humidity. 8 A.M.	Rainfall. Past 24 hours.	Rainfall. Total 1st Nov. to date.	Rainfall. Variation 1st Nov. to date
PERSIAN-ARBA—						
Bushire						
Do. (10th)	78.3	67.0	56	0.00		—0.15
Jask	88.3	72.3	72	0.00	0.00	0.00
Muskat						
Do. (10th)	91.3	74.6	58	0.00		—0.17
PUNJAB—						
Multan	88.3	58.5	60	0.00	0.00	0.00
Rawalpindi	78.9	45.5	74	0.11	0.04	0.04
Lahore	85.9	51.7	68	0.00	0.00	0.00
Sirsa	84.3	53.5	61	0.00	0.00	0.00
Ambala	84.5	47.9	68	0.05		—0.20
Delhi	85.5	57.8	55	0.00		—0.04
UNITED PROVINCES—						
Agra	89.0	60.0	48	0.00		—0.03
Mainpuri	87.3	55.1	53	0.00		—0.11
Jhansi	88.6	58.0	52	0.00		—0.05
Cawnpore	86.1	56.0	55	0.00		—0.29
Allahabad	86.1	56.0	56	0.00		—0.29
SIND AND RAJPUTANA						
Jacobabad	91.6	53.5	59	0.00	0.00	0.00
Karachi	85.0	66.8	69	0.00		—0.05
Ajmer	90.1	71.0	49	0.00		—0.01
Jaipur	92.2	61.2	41	0.00		—0.01
Kotah	91.0	61.6	34	0.00	0.00	0.00
GUJARAT, KATHIAWAR AND CENTRAL INDIA WEST—						
Bhuj	92.0	62.0	70	0.00	0.00	0.00
Dwarka	85.8	66.7	77	0.00	0.00	0.00
Veraval	90.6	67.8	43	0.00	0.00	0.00
Rajkot	93.1	57.3	45	0.00		—0.13
Dhrangadra Para.	94.0	60.8	34	0.00	0.00	0.00
Surat	94.9	62.0	59	0.00		—0.06
Ahmedabad	95.6	64.2	44	0.00	0.00	0.00
Deesa	97.3	54.9	41	0.00		—0.03
Neemuch	88.9	54.0	35	0.00	0.00	0.00
Indore	88.6	55.6	52	0.00		—0.09
CENTRAL PROVINCES—						
Jubbulpore	84.3	50.3	63	0.00		—0.21
Saugor	85.8	59.6	28	0.00		—0.12
Hoshengabad	82.1	52.4	62	0.00		—0.21
Khandwa	90.7	55.1	47	0.00		—0.20
Akola	91.2	53.0	30	0.00		—0.27
Amraoti	88.8	62.3	33	0.00		—0.27
Nagpur	88.1	57.3	45	0.00		—0.55
Chanda	87.0	53.5	64	..		—0.48
Raipur	88.7	60.6	47	..		—0.30
KONKAN—						
Bombay	89.2	73.3	75	..		—0.31
Ratnagiri	92.8	64.0	44	..		—0.36
Mormugao	..	..	..	..		
Karwar	85.7	65.0	89	..		—1.44
BOMBAY DECCAN AND HYDERABAD—						
Malegaon	90.4	54.1	42	..		—0.27
Ahmednagar	86.1	51.0	32	..		—0.37
Poona	88.0	52.3	55	..		—0.61
Sholapur	87.8	59.1	36	0.00		—0.68
Bijapur	86.2	55.3	38	0.00		—0.53
Belgaum	83.3	55.5	47	0.00		—1.21
Aurangabad	87.4	55.0	29	0.00		—0.28
Nizamabad (Indur)	86.4	54.7	58	0.00		—0.43
Hyderabad	86.3	57.2	50	0.00		—0.78
MALABAR COAST AND CEYLON—						
Mangalore	90.8	75.3	75	..	0.03	—1.72
Calicut	85.3	76.1	86	..	2.60	—0.24
Cochin	86.7	73.2	78	..	1.46	—2.16
Colombo	84.5	76.3	80	.08	5.87	0.43
MADRAS (EXCLUDING MALABAR) AND MYSORE—						
Masulipatam	86.8	70.2	61	..	..	—3.78
Bellary	87.0	62.3	42	..	..	—1.27
Guddapah	85.5	69.5	74	..	..	—1.55
Madras	77.5	74.0	93	392	13.20	7.71
Bangalore	70.3	62.8	95	008	0.11	—1.85
Coimbatore	76.9	67.8	85	015	1.00	—0.52
Trichinopoly	78.6	70.8	79	018	4.37	2.29
Negapatam	80.7	73.2	82	..	21.75	15.48

Dr William Henry Young, the distinguished mathematician, who has accepted the post of Hardinge Professor at Calcutta University, has arrived in India and has been paying a short visit to Simla. He will lecture on mathematics at Calcutta University during the ensuing cold weather.

ALL-INDIA WEATHER.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)
SIMLA, Nov. 11.
Storm in the Bay failed across the Coast and has now practically disappeared. The only rainfall of importance reported this morning is four inches at Madras.
Forecast:—No large change.

TEMPERATURE IN BOMBAY.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY, COLABA,
BOMBAY 10th November 1913.

Means of observations taken at 6 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m. 4 p.m., and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected to 32 deg. Fahr.	inches	29.000
Temperature of Air	degrees	81.2
Wet Bulb Thermometer	"	71.4
Dew Point	"	67.9
Relative humidity of Air	"	0.634
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky cloudy—10)		4.0
Maximum temperature of Air	degrees	89.2
Minimum do. do.	"	74.1

General direction of Wind from midnight to midnight: NNE,ENE.NNW.
Movement of Wind from midnight to midnight miles 177

STANDARD BAROMETER READING

The following information is published in order that vessels in the Bombay Harbour may, by comparison with a standard instrument, ascertain the errors of their barometers:—

The reading of the Standard Barometer at the Colaba Observatory corrected for index error and reduced to 80 deg. F., and to the level of the tide at 8-45 a.m., Standard Time on the 11th November, was 30.126 inches.
For temperature corrections applicable to mercurial barometers of ships the reading of the ship's barometer as to be increased or decreased by .013 inch for every 5 degrees, according as the temperature of the attached thermometer is respectively below or above 80 deg. F. In case of the aneroid no temperature correction is needed. But for comparison at 80° F. all aneroid readings should be increased by 138 inch. For correcting the ship's barometer either mercurial or aneroid, for the height of the barometer cistern above the tide level in the stream at 8-45 a.m. Standard Time, the ship's barometer reading should be increased by .010 inch for every 10 feet of this height, to make it comparable with the observatory barometer reading given above.

SUN, MOON & TIDES AT BOMBAY

The following are the hours and heights of the tide in Bombay Harbour during the ensuing week. Hour stated in Bombay Meantime. Depth of water is at Princes Dock Sill.

1913	High Water				Low Water			
Day of week	Day of month	Bombay Mean Time		Depth on sill.	Day of week.	Day of month.	Bombay Mean Time.	Depth on sill.
	November	h.	m.	ft. in.		November	h. m.	ft. in.
Tues.	11	m 0	23	26 9	Tues.	11	m 3 24	10 10
		10	17 a	26 11			3 38 a	16 10
Wed.	12	m 0	53	26 3	Wed.	12	m 4 2	19 6
		10	48 a	27 8			4 6 a	15 3
Thurs.	13	m 13	24	28 6	Thurs.	13	m 4 30	19 4
		11	20 a	28 3			4 35 a	15 9
Fri.	14	m 10	57	26 6	Fri.	14	m 5 15	19 3
		11	54 a	28 7			5 5 a	15 5
Satur.	15	m 11	32	26 5	Satur.	15	m 5 50	19 4
							5 36 a	15 3
Sun	16	m 0	30	28 9	Sun.	16	m 6 25	19 8
		0	9 a	26 2			6 8 a	15 ·
Mon.	17	m 1	8	24 7	Mon.	17	m 7 2	20 0
		0	48 a	25 10			6 41 a	15 8

The following are the hours of sunrise and sunset according to Indian Standard Time during the ensuing week:—

November.	Sunrise.	Sunset
11. (Tues.)	6h. 44m.	6h. 2m.
12. (Wed.)	6h. 44m.	6h. 2m.
13. (Thurs.)	6h. 45m.	6h. 1m.
14. (Fri.)	6h. 45m.	6h. 1m.
15. (Satur.)	6h. 46m.	6h. 1m.
16. (Sun.)	6h. 46m.	6h. 1m.
17. (Mon.)	6h. 47m.	6h. 1m.

PHASES OF THE MOON:—

New Moon.	Oct. 30th	7h	59.2m.	P.M
First Quarter.	Nov. 6th.	0h	4.4m.	A.M
Full Moon	" 14th	4h	41.4m.	A.M
Last Quarter.	" 21st	1h	26.5m.	P.M

SHIPPING.

ARRIVAL.

S.S. Rotenfels	Goose	New York	October	2
S.S. Neidenfels	Heckel	Rotterdam	October	15
S.S. Austria	Cosulich	Kobe	September	20
S.S. Inverness	Venus	Calcutta	October	30

The following vessels obtain their port clearances on Tuesday.

S.S. Roma	Greenburg	Port Said	for order
S.S. Elgin	Potts	Calcutta	

The following vessel began to load on Tuesday.

Steamer	Hallamshire	for Antwerp, etc.	
"	Dalta	for China	

S. S. Rotenfels.—The Hansa Line steamer Rotenfels, 3,590 tons, Captain F. Goose, arrived in harbour on Tuesday from New York, which port she had left on October 2nd, with a general cargo.

S. S. Neidenfels.—The steamer Neidenfels, 3,385 tons, Captain Heckel, arrived in harbour on Tuesday from Rotterdam, which port she had left on October 15th with a cargo of coal.

S. S. Austria.—The A. L. S. N. Co.'s steamer Austria, 4,870 tons, Captain D. M. Cosulich, arrived in harbour on Tuesday from Kobe, which port she had left on September 20th, with a general cargo and passengers.

S. S. Inverness.—The steamer Inverness, 2,401 tons, Captain J. E. Venus, arrived in harbour on Tuesday from Calcutta, which port she had left on October 30th with a cargo of coal.

S. S. Roma.—The steamer Roma, 2,363 tons, Captain R. L. Greenbury, will sail today for Port Said (for order), with a general cargo.

S. S. Elgin.—The steamer Elgin, 2,442 tons, Captain J. G. Potts, will sail to-day for Calcutta, with balast.

TUESDAY, November 11th, 1913.
P. DOCK.

Shed	Steamer	Capt.	Agents
	Chantala	Phillips	M. M. & Co
	B. Virawa	Monell	M. M. Co
C.	R. City of Calcutta	Elliot	K. N. & Co
D. & F.	Austria	Cosulich	A. L. S. N. & Co
F.	Sardar	Weeks	H. S. N. Co
H.	Parnes	Williams	M. M. & Co
K.	Rangoon Maru	Rasmnits	N. Y. K.
M.	Sabina	Godfrey	W. A. & Co
N.	Strathgarry	Grant	A. & Co
P.	Inkenturm	Gerstens	W. & G. & Co

V. DOCK.

1.	Clan Macfarlane	Swanston	J. F. & Co
2.	Elysia	Cowerly	W. & A. G. & Co
3.	Porto Said	Melle	Robatting Line
4.	Driffield	Bilflick	W. & A. & Co
5.	Gryfvale	Steel	" "
6.	City of Bombay	Gray	K. N. & Co
7.	Roma	Greenbury	Ralli Bros.
8.	Cleopatra	Hale	A. L. S. N. Co
9.	Kawachi Maru	Christiansen	N. Y. K.
10 & 11	Arabia	Palmer	P. & O. S. N. Co
12. & 13.	Delta	Lemaire	P. & O. S. N. & Co.
14.	Koh	Wyatt	M. M. & Co
15.	Ula	Oliver	M. M. & Co
16.	Dunrobin	Carr	T. M. & Co

VESSELS IN THE STREAM

Angus	Dakers	A. Y. & Co
Baron Ardrosson	Reid	W. & A. G. & Co
Barala	Milne	M. M. & Co
Bankura	Whytehead	M. M. & Co
Dulwich	Bedlington	P. M. & Co
Elzin	Potts	K. N. & Co
Roselnes	Fanning	P. M. & Co
Hashefels	Amara	W. & A. G. & Co
Hallamshire	Trus	J. F. & Co
Intombi	Jackman	T. M. & Co
Kasara	Minett	M. M. & Co
Kirkdale	Gibson	J. F. & Co
Kander	Smith	D. M. Khandwant.
Khosrou	Hyman	T. M. & Co
Neidenfels	Heckel	T. M. & Co.
Navasino	Simple	W. & A. G. & Co
Ruth	Wiebush	F. P. Campbell & Co
Rotenfels	Goose	W. & A. G. & Co
Sultan Van Koetie	Robbins	W. A. & Co
Sultan	Van Tanzkat Frees	M. C. A. G. & Co
Southborough	Eldman	
Strathvan	Davies	
Uganda	Archdeacon	M. M. & Co

FOREIGN MARKET REPORT.

Metals.—Standard Copper G. M. B. £67½; Copper Braziers £84½; Yellow Metal 7½.
Freight.—Coals:—Cardiff to Bombay Canal 12; nominal.
Arrivals.—Ishtar.
Seeds.—Rapeseed, Yellow Cawnpore 416lbs. 85 % ex-Ship 53; Nov.-Dec.; Antwerp; sellers. Rapeseed, Yellow Guzerat, 416lbs. ex-Ship 53½; Nov.-Dec.; Antwerp; sellers. Rapeseed, Brown, 416lbs. ex-Ship 47½; Nov.-Dec.; Antwerp; sellers. Linseed Bombay per 416lbs. ex-Ship 45½; Nov.-Dec.; Antwerp; sellers. Calcutta linseed quiet but steady 43-3; London sellers.
Wheat.—Wheat Choice White Karachi, per 492lbs. C.I.F. 36; Nov.-Dec.; London Buyers. Wheat F.A.Q. Red Karachi, per 492lbs. C.I.F. 35½; Nov.-Dec.; London nominal. Wheat Afloat for United Kingdom 1,60,000.
Rubber.—Para Rubber 3-2; Nov.-Dec.; sellers Firm.
Wheat South American.—Rozario Santa Fe—32 lbs. 34; Jan.-Feb.; sellers. Barletta Russo—32½lbs. 33; Feb.-March; sellers dull.
Australian.—South Australian 35; Jan.-Feb.; sellers. Victorian 35; Jan.-Feb.; sellers. New South Wales. 35; Jan.-Feb.; sellers.
Sugar.—German granulated Sugar C. & F. India (Double bags) 12-9½; sellers Nov.-Dec.; steady prices slightly dearer. Hungarian Crystals Sugar C. & F. India 12-4½; nominal Jan.-March; neglected. German Beet-root 88 % 9-5½; sellers November; German Beet-root 88 % 9-10; sellers May; quiet prices rather easier. E.A.R. & Similar Crystals C. & F. India 13-0; sellers Nov.-Dec.; very quiet prices unchanged. Mauritius Crystals C. & F. Calcutta 11-8½; November; value Mauritius Crystals C. & F. Bombay 11-6½; November; value quiet. Java Sugar quiet unchanged.
Linseed.—Linseed Argentine (La Plata) 40½; Nov.-Dec.; Hamburg done.
Cottonseed.—Bombay Cottonseed 6-17; Nov.-Dec.; Hull value.
Messrs. Neill Brothers Report.
"Our Circular is Bullish Crop Estimate fully Confirmed Consumption 14,750,000."

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER ARTILLERY.

Regimental Orders by Lieut-Colonel the Hon. A. Hill Trevor Commanding.

BOMBAY 11th November 1913

278. *Defence Light Manning.*—The E.E. Company will parade on Apollo Bunder at 7- p.m. on Tuesday the 11th November 1913, and proceed to Middle Ground for Defence Light Manning.
279. *Squad Drill and Rifle Exercises.*—Wednesday 12th November 1913, Squad Drill and Rifle Exercises for Nos. 1 and 2 Companies at 7 p.m.
All Recruits should attend.
Rifles and Side-Arms will be issued on parade.
Dress:—Plain Clothes.
280. *Parade.*—Saturday 15th November 1913, Nos. 1 and 2 Companies Gun Drill and Instruction in D.R.F. at Colaba North Battery.
Parade at Colaba Station at 5-5 p.m.
Cyclists will proceed direct to Battery.
Dress:—Khaki and Caps.
(Sd) E.P. Cudlip Captain R.A.
Adjutant, Bombay Vol. Artillery.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY THE HON. COLONEL R. W. L. DUNLOP, C.I.E., V.D COMMANDING.

Bombay 12th November 1913.

1204. *Issue of Arms.*—Members are requested to draw their arms and accoutrements early. The Armoury will be open for issue of arms from 10 a.m. to 3 p.m. on Mondays Tuesdays Wednesday and Friday, and 10 a. m. to 1. p. m. on Saturdays, closed on Thursdays and Sundays.
(Signed) F. H. James, Captain,
Offg. Adjutant, Bombay Vol. Rifles.

An unfortunate railway fatality is reported from Bankipore. The special train conveying the Lieutenant Governor's staff ran over a Hindu woman between Patna and Banka Ghat. The woman was killed, but a child she carried in her arms escaped, although it received severe injuries.

COMMERCIAL.

THE MONEY MARKET.

LONDON QUOTATIONS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Nov. 10

Consols 2½ %	72 13-16
Exchange on London at Paris Fcs.	25-30½
Rentes 3 %	87
Berlin Cheques on London	20·50
Bar Silver Spot	27 9-16
2 months hence	27 1-2
Closing Tone of Silver:—Quiet steady	
Rupee Paper 1½ %	63 13-16
Exchange on India 30 d/st. (Bank buying Rate).	1-8 29-32
Discount, Bank of England Rate 5 % since 2nd ultimo	
3½ % India Stock (Sterling Loan)	88
Discount Bank Bills 3 m/st	4 15-16
Discount Indian Bank Bills 6 m-st.	4 11-16
" Fine Trade Bills 3 months	5 3-8
" Fine Trade Bills 6 months	5 3-8
Bar Gold (per oz.)	7 7-9
Interest day to day loans	3 3-4
Interest 7 day market loans	4 1-4

AMERICAN COTTON.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

NEW YORK, November. 10.

Day's Receipts at all U. S. Ports			81,000
Day's Exports to Great Britain			27,000
Day's Exports to Continent			34,000
Futures at New York Jan. 13·13 price 12·93,	Previous	Closing	
Futures at New York Mar. 13.20 price 13·00.	Previous	Closing	

Declined Early owing to Longs unloading and Advanced later on unfavorable Weather Reports

Spot Cotton at New York 13·60. Previous price 13.70.

Spot Cotton at New Orleans 13·5-16. Previous price 13·7-16.

Tone of Spot Cotton:—Quiet.

Futures at New Orleans: Jan. 13·32.	Previous price 13.18.		
Futures at New Orleans: Mar 13·40.	Previous price 13.25.		
Fair Rio Coffee (No. 7 quality)			19
Demand Bills			4 84 3-4
Silver Commercial Bars			59· 1-2

LIVERPOOL COTTON.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LIVERPOOL, Nov. 10.

	Bales
Total Day's Sales at Liverpool	8,000
Total Day's Sales on Spec. and for Exp.	1,000
Total Day's Sales of East Indian	
Total Day's Imports	52,000

Tone of Liverpool Cotton Spot:—Fair Demand-Easier

Tone of Liverpool Cotton Futures:—Steady

Tone of Manchester Market:—Dull and inactive

Mid Americans	7·42 d.
Egyptian F. G. F.	10·20 d.

New York 11 a.m. (As known in Liverpool at closing time.) Jan. 12·94 March.. 13·03

New York Official noon call Jan. 12·96. Mar. 13·05

New Orleans 10 a.m. Jan.. 13·18 Mar. 13·25.

CLOSING PRICES.

Months.	Previous closing price	To-day's price
N. D	7·13	7·0
D. J	7·11	6·9
J. F.	7·10	6·9
F. M.	7·11	7·0
M. A	7·11	7·0
A. M	7.11	7·0 1
M. J	7.11	7·0 0
J. J.	7·10	7·0
J. A.	7·08	6·9 8
A. S.	—	6·8 0

OPENING TONE AND PRICES

Opening Tone	Steady
Estimated Sales	8,000
Total Imports	29,000

Future delivery prices:—

Months.	Previous close	price	Day	price
N. D	7·00			7·07
D. J	6·99			7·06
J. F.	6·99			7.06
F. M.	7·00			7·07
M. A.	7·00			7·0
A.	7·01			7.0
M. J.	7·01			7·0
J. J.	7·00			7.0
J. A.	6·98			7·0

COTTON ADDITIONAL QUOTATIONS.

Good Bengal M.G.	5 13-16d
F. G. " "	5 15-16d
Fine " "	6 1-16d
Good Bhownuggur	6 5-16d
F. G. " "	6 7-16d
Fine " "	6 9-16d
Fine M.G. Bhownuggur	6 9-16d
Good Omra M. G.	6 7-16d
F. G. " "	6 1-2d
Fine " "	6 5-8d
Good M. G. Oomra	6 3-8d
Fine M. G. Oomra	6 5-8d
Good Broach	6 11-16d
F. G. " "	6 27-32d
Fine " "	7d
Stock of Cotton in London	—
Good Khandesh	6 1-4d
F. G.	6 3-8d

FIRE IN FORT.

FURTHER OFFICIAL REPORT.

The disastrous fire which broke out on Saturday morning at the premises of Messrs. Ewart Latham and Company in Tamarind Lane, Fort, was still smouldering yesterday.

Superintendent Walker has submitted a further official report to the Police Commissioner giving a detailed estimate of the damage done:—

The total damage by fire and water to the property is as follows:—Messrs. Ewart Latham and Co. Rs. 3,00,000, covered by insurance with London Assurance Corporation, Messrs. Moolji Jethal Rs. 7,000, insured with the Yorkshire Fire Insurance Company for Rs. 5,000; the adjoining building at the south end belonging to Mr. H. S. Batlivala Rs. 5,000 insured with Messrs. Volkart Brothers; the adjoining building at the north end owned by Mr. Khurshedji Sorabji Rs. 3,000, insured with Messrs. Bruel and Company and Norman and Company, the first floor of Mr. Batlivala's building occupied by Messrs. Moraji Goculdas and Company, Rs. 2,000, not insured. Total damage both on fire and water Rs. 3,17,500.

At about 10 a.m. on Saturday while the Fire Brigade were at work in the building, there was a noise as if some debris was falling, and in the rush to get out one Sitaram Govind, Hindu, aged 35 years, fireman No. 46 slipped and fell down the main staircase injuring his left knee. He was treated at the G. T. Hospital, and allowed to go.

COLLAPSE AT MALABAR POINT.

STRUCTURE GIVES WAY AT GOVERNMENT HOUSE.

On Monday last, at Government House Malabar Point, a wooden structure adjoining the servants' quarters and used as a washing house suddenly collapsed bringing down with it, the wash-houses underneath, situated on the first and ground floor. A number of native children were playing round about at the time and one boy, Luxmon Shripat, only four years old, was injured by the falling debris. He was treated by Captain Lafond of the Governor's staff.

BOMBAY POLICE COURTS.

ASSAULT ON A SOLICITOR.

EUROPEAN FINED.

At the Esplanade Police Court, yesterday, before Mr. Frank Oliveira, Third Presidency Magistrate, Mr. Gulabchand Motichand Damania, solicitor, of Messrs. Edgelow, Gulabchand and Wadia, solicitors, charged G. N. Minstrell, an assistant in the boot and shoe department at Messrs. Badham Pile and Co., with insult and assault.

COMPLAINANT'S CASE.

The complainant's case was that on the 10th October last, he got into a victoria brought by his 'hamal' and went on towards Bori Bunder. As he came near Messrs. Ralli Brothers' Office, the accused came up, and stopped the victoria, saying it had been brought for him. He told him (the accused) he was wrong, whereupon after some conversation the accused called him a 'damned liar' and gave him a severe blow on the face with the back of his hand and disappeared. Subsequently when the complainant went up to Messrs. Badham Pile and Co.'s shop to ask for the accused's name, the latter put his hand on his shoulder and tried to push him out.

Mr. D. B. Binning, barrister, with Mr. Kapadia, pleader, appeared for the complainant; while Mr. H. A. H. Payne, solicitor, defended the accused.

Mr. Payne at the outset informed his Worship that he was happy to say that they would not trouble his worship with the case. On his application his Worship took a note of the following:—

"The accused apologises and expresses regret for the insult and assault complained of which he admits to be without justification. The complainant accordingly does not lead any evidence on the charge of insult. The accused pleads guilty to the charge of assault."

Mr. Kapadia said the accused would plead guilty to the charge of assault and they left to his Worship the question of punishment.

ACCUSED PLEADS GUILTY.

The accused was then asked if he pleaded guilty to the charge of assault and he replied that he did. Questioned as to the amount of salary he got, he said it was Rs. 350 per month.

Mr. Payne said that on the night of the unfortunate occurrence the accused was standing near his shop with his wife, and they were both in a bad state of health. It was a rainy night and they were waiting for a gharry they had sent for. Unfortunately somebody made off with the gharry that the accused's 'hamal' brought for him and this upset him, and when the second gharry came he thought the same thing would happen again. A discussion then took place between him and the complainant.

A LETTER OF REGRET.

Counsel drew his Worship's attention to this that the blow was not very serious and it was also in favour of the accused that the very next morning in his letter to the complainant he regretted the previous night's occurrence and if the case had gone on he was also going to express unqualified regret in his statement to the Court. Counsel asked his Worship not to decide the case on any special lines because of the parties concerned but as between man and man. Mr. Gulabchand would admit that he was sitting in the gharry with the hood up so that the accused could not see who was inside. If the accused had known who the gentleman was he would not have done what he had done.

Mr. Kapadia said he must correct some of the statements that had fallen from Mr. Payne. There was no reason for the accused to suppose that because somebody had made off with a gharry brought for him, the same thing was going to happen the next time. This gharry was brought by Mr. Gulabchand's 'hamal' and it had gone a few yards, when the accused went up to it and asked Mr. Gulabchand to get down. The accused then insulted and assaulted the complainant. But it was his subsequent conduct that was the more aggravating. After the occurrence he ran to the shop and refused to give his name when asked to do so. Even in his letter the next morning he tried to be-little the incident.

NO OCCASION TO LOSE TEMPER.

There was no occasion for him to lose his temper, and he (Mr. Kapadia) asked that the accused should be properly dealt with, and that the punishment should be commensurate with the accused's pay and the gravity of the offence.

His Worship sentenced the accused to pay a fine of Rs. 50.

AN ENRAGED PATHAN.

FINED FOR ASSAULTING A FOREMAN.

At the Esplanade Police Court, yesterday, before Mr. Frank Oliviera, Third Presidency Magistrate, Fiore Romagnoli, foreman in the employ of Messrs. Sharp and Company, charged one Tarow, a Pathan employee in the workshop of the Bombay Port Trust, with assault and insult. Mr. P. Godinho, pleader, appeared for the complainant.

The complainant's case was, that on the afternoon of the 7th instant, on seeing the accused on the s.s. Persia, he told him to go away as he had no business to go in the hold where the cargo was lying. The latter thereupon threatened him and went away. The same afternoon he went out of the Docks by the West Gate, when he found the accused waiting there for him with a whip in one hand and an umbrella in the other. On seeing him the accused started abusing him in the most indecent language, and on the complainant remonstrating with him, he whipped him on the head. The complainant seized him and took away the whip from him, when he (the accused) struck him on the right hand with his umbrella and ran away. He pursued the accused, who threw stones at him, injuring him on the leg.

The accused was convicted and fined Rs. 15, or in default to undergo fifteen days' imprisonment.

DANGEROUS NAVIGATION.

At the Esplanade Police Court, yesterday, before Mr. A. H. S. Aston, Chief Presidency Magistrate, Mr. J. M. Schneider, Inspector of Lights to the Bombay Port Trust charged one Dunji Bana, tindal of Prow No. 231, under Section 280 of the I. P. C., with rash and dangerous navigation, by not showing proper lights off Sunk Rock on Monday night.

Mr. Schneider said the prow was sailing in the navigable channel for steamers at the time.

The accused pleaded guilty and was fined Rs. 6.

OVERCROWDING A THEATRE.

MANAGER FINED.

At the Esplanade Police Court, yesterday, before Mr. Frank Oliviera, third Presidency Magistrate, Inspector Chapman charged one L. C. D'Braguza, manager of a Goanese amateur theatrical company for permitting the Gaiety Theatre to be overcrowded. Mr. K. F. Nariman, pleader, defended the accused.

The case for the prosecution was that on the night of the 15th September the theatrical Company of which the accused is manager was performing a Konkanni piece entitled "Measure for Measure" or "Longed for Love," when he permitted the Gaiety theatre to be overcrowded by about two hundred persons in excess.

The accused was convicted and sentenced to pay a fine of Rs. 25.

KNOCKED DOWN BY A CARRIAGE.

On Monday afternoon while the carriage of Dr. B. Vacha was coming down Walkeshwar Road, a boy named Bhoidur, aged about eight years ran acres the road when he was knocked down, and run over, a wheel passing over his body. He was taken to the J. J. Hospital for treatment and was discharged after a few hours, it being ascertained that he had received no injuries but only a nervous shock.

MOTOR AND GHARRI COLLISION.

On Monday evening, while Sir Basil Scott's motor car was leaving the gate of the Orient Club, at Chowpati the carriage of Mr. Krishnarao Sitaram also happened to be passing near the gate, with the result that the two vehicles collided the shafts of the carriage being damaged.

A BOGUS SANYASI.

CURIOUS CUSTOMER DECAMPS WITH GOLD.

A report has been made to the Police by Nandram Sitaram, who keeps a shop at Bhuleshwar Road, that a few days back an ascetic came to his shop and remained there about half an hour enquiring about the prices of numerous idols that were for sale. On his departure he missed Rs. 640 all in sovereigns.

DEATH FROM HEART FAILURE.

On Monday afternoon, one Chhaluldas Karsondas Parekh, a Bunia residing at Mahim, was walking along the foot path going towards Byculla Station, when he suddenly collapsed and fell to the ground, stone dead. He was picked up and removed to the morgue where, after seeing that life was extinct, his dead body was kept in the refrigerator, until identified by the deceased's son. The latter stated that the deceased had been under medical treatment for some time suffering from heart disease. His death was certified to have been due to heart failure.

A JUDGE'S REVOLT.

COMPELLED TO HEAR A CASE AND TO PAY COSTS.

The case of Judge Mellor, of Manchester County Court, was on October 20 before their lordships Justices Ridley, Scratton and Bailhache of the King's Bench Division on application to have a rule nisi made absolute ordering his honour to hear and determine the action of Bickerton v. the Royal London Auxiliary Insurance Company, which had been remitted to him from the High Court, says the "Daily Mail."

Counsel: For Mr. Bickerton, Mr. Linton Thorp; for the insurance company, Mr. St. John Morrow; for the judge, Mr. Branson.

Mr. Branson said the point was whether under the County Courts Act there was jurisdiction to make the order remitting to Manchester County Court. At the time of the action being commenced the plaintiff was an insurance broker in Liverpool. The writ was issued in Manchester. A Master of the High Court ordered the case should be tried in that city. Judge Mellor (it was stated in affidavit) called the case out of turn and asked how it had been sent to his court; and when told he said. "Well, I am not going to try it. This is not a convenient court. Why not take it to Liverpool? There are two judges there and only one here. I do as much work myself as the two judges. This sort of thing has been done before and I am not going to take the case." He said he could keep putting the case at the bottom of the list, as some of his learned brethren did; but he did not approve of that course, "I shall strike it out," he said.

Mr. Justice Ridley: What right has he to refuse to obey the order?

Mr. Branson: He has none. A better course would have been for the county court judge to adjourn the case and report the matter to the High Court.

Mr. Justice Scrutton: Even that would involve a certain waste of costs as the course he adopted did.

Mr. Branson said that no doubt the county court judge was moved to take the course he did by the congestion of his list and the fact that local cases would have to stand aside while a case that had no connection with Manchester was being heard.

Mr. Justice Ridley: But there is the order to deal with the case.

Mr. Thorp moved that the county court judge should pay the costs, which amounted to about £40. This was supported by Mr. Morrow for the insurance company.

Mr. Branson hoped their lordships would acquit his honour of any intention of disrespect to the High Court.

Mr. Justice Scrutton remarked that his honour had made an affidavit in which he stated he did not say he would keep putting the case to the bottom of the list.

Mr. Justice Ridley, giving judgment said the Court decided with great reluctance that the county court judge should pay the costs. He had refused to obey the orders of the High Court and he was answerable for the consequences.

The rule was also made absolute ordering Judge Mellor to try the case.

Solicitors: C. P. Fielder, Le Riche, and Co., for Mr. Bickerton; Kingsley, Wood, and Co., for the Royal London Insurance Co.

MOONLICHT BAND AT THE ESPLANADE.

By kind permission of Col. R. E. P. Pigott, C.I.E., and Officers, the Band of the 1st Battn., B. B. & C. I. Ry. Vols., will play the following programme under the direction of Mr. Geo. W. Salter, at the Esplanade this evening, commencing at 9 p.m.

FESTAL MARCH—Cornelius.....Mendelssohn.
OVERTURE—Le Roi D'yvetot.....Adam.
VALSE LENTE—Serment D'Amour.....Lucas.
EXTRACTS—from Meyerbeers Operas.Godfrey
DUETT—(Claret and Flute). To Hear the Gentle Lark .....Bishop
BALLET MUSIC—from William Tell...Rossini.
SCENE ESPAGNOL— .....Elgar
HUNGARIAN DANCES NO I.....Brahms.
MARCH—Talavera .....Hume.

THOSE WHO CAME TO SCOFF REMAINED TO BLESS.

This is what happened in the High Cour of Judicature at Bombay where Justice Coram Howard, I.C.S., in delivering judgment against an imitator of SQUIBB'S AGUE SPECIFIC remarked: "In fact the sales and reputation of Squibb's Ague Specific are hardly denied even by the defendant's witnesses." Remember Squibb's is an undeniable cure for Malaria and other fevers. Of all Chemists.—MADON SONS and Co., Crawford Market, Bombay. 'Phone No. 706.

WINDOWS HAVE PANES

but they are never afflicted, though the slightest pain in any part of your body will afflict you and render you quite helpless if you have not at hand a tube of LAOCOON PAIN-RUB, an ideal embrocation invaluable in rheumatism, neuralgia, headache, cold in the chest, weak and painful joints, tired and aching limbs etc. Insist on having PAIN-RUB to ensure satisfaction. Of all Stores and Chemists.

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The Pioneer of High Class English and American Dentistry, at lowest possible prices, consistent with the services of a legally qualified Dental Surgeon.

Dr. Boyes was the first dentist in this country to relegate to the past the old system of book debts and large profits and to work instead on the principle of large cash returns and small profits, with the result that to-day his firm is admitted to be the largest of its kind in India.

Guaranteed Painless Extraction, Rs. 5 (or no fee charged).

Gold, Porcelain Amalgam or Cement Fillings from Rs. 5 to Rs. 20.

Artificial Teeth from Rs. 5 upwards.

Complete upper or lower Sets from Rs. 5 to Rs. 125.

All Work Guaranteed.

THE PRICE SHE PAYS

is to suffer in silence, A happy bride, an expectant mother she wears Widow's weeds. The legacy her husband leaves her is to toil day and night to feed his children. With the wolf at the door and starvation staring her in the face, she finds herself consigned to misery and destitution——and all this for lack of little foresight on the part of her husband; a little self-denial which

MAKES ALL THE DIFFERENCE

HER CROSS WOULD BE SO LIGHT TO BEAR. HE COULD SO WELL PROVIDE FOR HER, IF HE ONLY TAKES A

MILLIONS POLICY

IT MAY MEAN Rs. 25,000 TO HER. WOULD YOU CARE TO LEAVE Rs. 25,000 TO YOUR WIDOW? THIS IS HOW YOU CAN DO IT

Take a MILLIONS Policy for Rs. 250. The annual premium is payable for 10 years only. After the first 2,50,000 policies are taken, and their third year's premium paid, the sum of Rs. 10,00,000 will be divided among the heirs of the first 10,000 who die.

THE ORDER OF DIVISION WILL BE AS FOLLOWS:—

1	CLAIM OF	Rs.	25,000	Rs.	25,000.
1	"	"	15,000	"	15,000.
1	"	"	10,000	"	10,000.
5	CLAIMS	"	4,000	"	20,000.
12	"	"	1,250	"	15,000.
20	"	"	750	"	15,000.
160	"	"	625	"	1,00,000.
800	"	"	250	"	2,00,000.
3,000	"	"	100	"	3,00,000.
6,000	"	"	50	"	3,00,000.
10,000	CLAIMS OF			Rs.	10,00,000.

The heirs of the first claimant will receive Rs. 25,000 in addition to Rs. 250 of his policy; those of the second Rs. 15,000, and so on until the sum of Rs. 10 lakhs has been divided among 10,000 claimants.

Ladies and Gentlemen alike can take this policy. The annual premium in no case exceeds Rs. 25. Three guaranteed options are attached to the policy. Full particulars may be had on application to the

PIONEER ASSURANCE Co., Ld.,

249, Hornby Road, Fort, BOMBAY.

CREDIT BANK ENQUIRY.

BANKS "WINDOW-DRESSING."

"TRICK" IN BALANCE SHEETS.

MR. CHUNILAL'S FURTHER EVIDENCE.

NARRATIVE OF 2ND OCTOBER.

At the Bombay High Court, yesterday, the Hon. Justice Sir Dinshah Davar further recorded in chambers the evidence of Mr. Chunilal D. Saraiya in the matter of the Credit Bank (in Liquidation). The evidence of Mr. Chunilal was not concluded when the Court rose for the day.

Further examined by the Advocate-General, Mr. Chunilal D. Saraiya, said he gave verbal instructions to Mr. Ferreira for both the letters written to the liquidator. Witness showed him the books and papers he had and Mr. Ferreira took notes. Witness did not give him instructions in writing. He had not examined the notes taken by Mr. Ferreira. He had not seen the letters. Both the letters were important.

You are a careful man?—That is for you to judge.

His Lordship—But you are a Bank Manager?

The witness—It is my duty to be careful.

Do you really suggest to the Court you did not see the drafts of the letters?—Yes, I did not see the drafts as they were sent out.

When did you first see them?—I have not seen the original yet. I have seen the brief papers the day before my examination.

Now be careful of your answer. Did you then tell Mr. Ferreira that he had made mistakes or rather a series of mistakes?—When I went to Mr. Ferreira's office and saw the brief papers, I told him that the date was wrong, the amount was wrong, that I had shown him books, papers, in fact everything and this was not according to my instructions, in short, I pointed out all the inaccuracies that I had mentioned on the last occasion.

Any more?—Whatever was there I pointed out.

Were there any other mistakes in your letter?—I did not go through it in detail and therefore what suggested to my mind I mentioned.

Did you notice any other mistakes besides what you pointed out the other day?—From the brief papers I did not notice any more.

May I take it you did not point out to Mr. Ferreira any mistakes beyond what you pointed out on Friday last?—I did not point out any more from the brief paper.

What do you mean by the brief paper?—My proof of what I am to state here.

You have never yet seen the letters or the copy of the same?—No, never.

Do you tell us that?—Yes.

Continuing, witness said while going through his proof, he found these inaccuracies reproduced and his suspicions were aroused regarding the incompetency of Mr. Ferreira. It was on Thursday evening that he ascertained that Mr. Ferreira had not understood his instructions but witness did not ask to see the copy of the letter sent on his behalf to the liquidator.

Even after Friday you did not think it advisable to see what he had written?—Whatever is done is done and I am giving my evidence now. I can explain why I could not see the letters before they were sent. I had several important matters to attend to, which were of prime importance and this was nothing compared with those matters.

To his Lordship witness said he did not remember on what day he gave his instructions.

The Advocate-General.—His letter is dated the 16th October and the liquidator's letter to which it was a reply was written on the 13th.

To his Lordship, witness said that after the receipt of the letter, he sent for his solicitors either the same day or the following day and Mr. Ferreira and Mr. Dewan came to the Bank in the evening.

Then two people misunderstood you?—No. Mr. Ferreira was taking down instructions and Mr. Dewan was taking copies of the papers I was showing them.

WHY LETTERS WERE NOT READ.

Asked to give his explanation why he did not see the letters, Mr. Chunilal said: After the failure of the Credit Bank on the 3rd October, as the Specie Bank was interested in the advances made to the Credit Bank and as there was an application made here for its winding up, there was a run on the Specie Bank at its head office and its twenty branches all over India and I was busy getting funds and distributing them over those branches. At some places, we had facilities to remit the monies through the Bank of Bombay but at other places we could not do so and my attention was all drawn to collecting funds and remitting them. That was more important. The run continued up to 1st. November, but it has stopped now altogether.

To his Lordship, witness said his Bank had large dealings with the Credit Bank, twenty lakhs for "badla" transaction in shares.

At any rate, there has been no run since last Thursday?—No.

Do you mean to tell us that it has not struck you as a matter of curiosity to read what your solicitors wrote on your behalf?—No.

Do you tell us as a matter of fact you do not know what they have written?—I have not read the letter.

His Lordship.—Except what you read in Court on the last occasion I suppose?

The witness.—That was only an extract read to me.

On Friday you heard your counsel say something to this effect: "There is no need to examine Chunilal, he has given all information in writing through his solicitors;" do you remember that?—Yes.

Then Mr. Jinnah also said "we have given our defence in our letter"?—Yes.

Where did you see Mr. Ferreira when you read the proof?—At his office on Thursday evening about seven o'clock.

Had you any consultation with counsel after that?—Yes, on the following morning.

You, Mr. Ferreira, and Mr. Dewan were all present?—Yes; and Mr. Setalvad joined later.

Was Mr. Jinnah told about these mistakes?—No; they were discussing the point whether I should be examined. That was the only point.

How long?—For about quarter of an hour.

No one told Mr. Jinnah about these mistakes?—Nothing was said in my presence.

Did you instruct your solicitors to do so?—No.

Mr. Jinnah.—I do not know if your Lordship thinks he ought to be asked the instructions he gave to counsel.

His Lordship.—He is not asked what instructions he gave. The Advocate-General is asking negative questions. He is asking what instructions he did not give you.

I suppose one of the grounds of not giving your evidence was that you had given your explanaton in writing—was that discussed?—No, not in my presence; Mr. Jinnah only pointed out some authorities.

To his Lordship, witness said the lawyers were absorbed in discussing authorities.

BANKS WINDOW DRESSING.

On the 27th December 1912, the Specie Bank lent three lakh's to the Credit Bank at call at 6 per cent. Subject to his checking in his books, he said this money was refunded on the 15th January, 1913. On the 27th June 1913, the Specie Bank advanced four lakhs to the Credit Bank at call at 3 per cent. Subject to his checking he said this amount was refunded on the 10th July, 1913.

Was there any security for these loans?—No, these loans were granted for window dressing purposes. Nothing of these loans was to be withdrawn.

His Lordship—Then it is really no advance?

The Witness—That is so, my Lord.

His Lordship—What is the procedure.

The Witness—These are loans for window dressing purposes, that is, the proceeds are credited in the current account in the half-yearly balance sheets.

His Lordship—Is this window dressing well-known in the banking circle in Bombay?

The Witness—Yes, My Lord; it is done in Bombay, England and all over the world.

His Lordship—How do you enter it in your books?

The Witness—The monies are credited with the Specie Bank to the Credit Bank but with express instructions to the ledger-keeper that these monies should not be allowed to be withdrawn.

His Lordship—Then it is a mere nominal credit entry?

The Witness—Yes.

His Lordship—How is it shown in the Credit Bank balance-sheets?

The Witnesses—It is shown as fixed deposits on the credit side and cash with the Bank on the debit side.

His Lordship—It would be a false balance-sheet, would not it?—It is really not a fixed deposit?

The Witness—Call receipts are included in "deposits."

His Lordship—Anyhow it shows there are monies with the Bank when actually they are not?

The Witness—Yes, my Lord, but that is often done.

His Lordship—Yes, it is done but it is false? Why do you not tell us in plain language what you have been telling us now?

The Witness—Yes, it is false.

His Lordship—You say it is done by all the banks?

The Witness—In the case of new banks, the practice amongst big banks is to see whether the new banks have sufficient cash in hand generally, it is expected that 20 per cent of the total liabilities should be in cash hand. Now, as a rule it does not pay a new bank to keep 20 per cent as cash in hand and every half year, every new bank raises a loan if it can to show the 20 per cent.

RESORT TO A TRICK.

His Lordship—In order to do that, they resort to this trick?

The Witness—It is done by many banks, call it what you like, this is an ordinary routine of business.

His Lordship—Is that your idea of routine business of a Bank?

The Witness—Well, at the end of every half year they can take a loan on a call receipt and show this amount. This is done by a majority of banks except the Presidency banks and the Bank of England, who have to keep a fixed minimum liability as per Gazette rules and show them every week. Otherwise, all the joint-stock banks in London have to do it every half year.

Did you charge interest on these loans?—Yes.

His Lordship—For this nominal loan?

The Witness—In return they get interest at 2½ per cent in the current account.

His Lordship—Then your profit is the difference between the rate of interest mentioned in the call receipt and the interest in the current account?

The Witness—Yes, but the interest on call loans for window dressing purposes is lower than the current ruling rate of interest.

You say the banks generally do it. Does the Specie Bank do it?—

Mr. Jinnah—I object.

The Advocate-general—I am testing his credit.

Mr. Jinnah—What have we got to do with the Specie Bank.

His Lordship—Yes, Mr. Advocate-General, we are not at present concerned with the Specie Bank.

The Advocate-General (similingly)—Yes, not concerned with the Specie Bank at present.

Mr. Jinnah—No.

Continuing witness said on the 5th September, what Jaffer told him was that he had purchased shares but delivery was not taken. He had promised to give the witness shares which he had contributed to purchase but of which delivery was not given. Payment for these shares could not have been made till the 7th at the earliest.

Now look here; Your loan was to be followed by "badla" and "badla" was not to be effected till the shares came in,—the shares may not have come in till an indefinite time? —That was not the arrangement.

When ought these shares to have come in?—About the 24th September under the arrangement.

You did not expect them before that date?—Say a day earlier or later, according to the work at the David Mills Company.

Have you entered into a similar transaction with any one else?—With my own money, this was the first transaction. Personally I have never done "badli" transactions.

Lending money for an indefinite period to be followed by a badla transaction have you done a business like this for the Specie Bank,—I had no other bank on my list with whom I was dealing "badla" transactions. The Credit Bank was the only Bank.

Have you done such a business on behalf of the Specie Bank with any person or bank?—There was no other bank with whom I was dealing. In the case of brokers, they can not be trusted and therefore no such transaction is entered into with them.

Continuing witness said that on former occasions in its dealings with the Credit Bank, the Specie Bank might have been delayed by a day or two in "badli" transactions. He had gone to Jaffer with the cheque as he had received previous communications from the latter wanting monies. The communications were not in writing. On the 16th when he paid in a further sum, he had asked Jaffer if the shares were with the Company and the latter had replied in the affirmative. If he had been telling the truth, he could have given the exact numbers of shares. It did not interest him to inquire about it because there was no reason for him to distrust Jaffer then. The People's Bank failed between the 18th and the 20th and a day or two later, there was a run on the Credit Bank and its branches only. The other banks were not affected. He first inquired of Jaffer about the shares on the 26th September. He also asked Jaffer on the 28th and 30th September and the 1st October.

What did he tell you.—He said: "You will get your shares, they are still with the Company; as soon as they arrive I will give them to you".

Did he say that each time?—Up to the 30th September.

SUSPICIONS AROUSED.

Did you believe it?—There was a circumstance which raised suspicion in my mind on the 30th; that was that on the 24th September he took a loan of Rs. 50,000 from the Specie Bank on the All-India shares. After that he did not apply for any further loan till the 29th and I got the idea that he was dealing with my shares, that he was raising money on the same and meeting the run on his Bank.

Did you make any inquires of the companies as to whether he had lodged the shares or received them?—No; I did not, as I was not a party to the transfer as a buyer or seller.

Did you hear any information from other sources?—Yes; I heard from the bazaar that Jaffer was selling heavily the Fazul and David shares. He was selling for cash, he was mortgaging and he was also selling for the next settlement.

What happened on 1st October?—I told him that he was not giving me the shares and if he did not give me them that day, I would go to my solicitors and send him a notice.

To His Lordship—Jaffer did not appear frightened at this. He said he would give me the shares and asked me if I could help him with more money.

You did not tell him what you had heard?—I told him there is a rumour in the bazzar that you are selling Fazal and David shares and I have suspicions you are dealing with my shares. In answer to that he said he had not dealt with my shares.

INTERVIEW ON NIGHT OF 1ST.

When did you see him again?—About 7 p.m. on the same day.

Before that when was it you saw him?—At the Credit Bank at 5-30 p.m.

What happened that night?—I was sent for from the All-India office and I went there. Jaffer, his brothers and N. R. Mistry were there and were discussing the Bank's affairs. Jaffer said the branches had drawn smaller amounts that day than on the previous occasions and he asked me for more money. My Bank then had got lakhs in cash at the head office and branches and I therefore said the Specie Bank would advance more money against security. By cash in hand, I mean hard cash, Government Paper, gold, silver etc. The extent of the loan was not mentioned then.

Mistry was interesting himself in this matter?—Yes.

Very much?—He was trying to influence me to give advances to the Credit Bank and I was telling him I would advance any sum up to ten lacs on approved securities.

HISTORY OF 2ND OCTOBER.

Mistry came to you on 2nd? Yes, he came to my office at about 10-40 a.m.

And he took you over to the All-India office?—Yes but before that he showed me a foolscap paper on which was written the Board's resolution to close the Bank and said the previous evening Jaffer had not mentioned to me that he was approaching the directors at mid-night. He had now obtained the directors' initials on the resolution.

When you went to the All-India office with Mistry, did you find Jaffer there?—Yes. I also found his brothers Karmalh and Rahim there. So far as I remember, Noor Mahomed was not there then.

When you went there, you asked Jaffer about the resolution?—Yes, I said, Jaffer, what is this? He said I have securities, will you lend? I said yes I will lend on securities. He said he had Rs. 25,000 in cash and for that day's requirements he wanted forty to fifty thousand more. He said he had plenty of securities such as jewellery, shares etc. I told him I will not advance on jewellery as in that I had a bitter experience but I will lend on the security of shares.

Did you give him to understand that you were willing to advance to any extent?—I did not specify the amount but I said generally I would advance on securities. He then said he had 1,200 share of the Baroda Tramway Company and I said I would advance Rs. 50,000 on these plus the personal security of the four brothers. Then Jaffer left for his Bank and I left for my bank.

Is it not a fact that Jaffer refused to go to his Bank before he had money?—No, that is not a fact.

Is it not a fact you accompanied Jaffer to the Credit Bank?—No; I went to my Bank.

THE SECOND-INTERVIEW OF THE DAY.

Is it not a fact that the cheque for Rs. 50,000 was written by Jaffer in return for the 1,200 Baroda shares? The fact is this: after finishing my work at my Bank at 11-30, I went to the Credit Bank. Jaffer was there. A promissory note was then drawn by the three brothers for Rs. 50,000 and endorsed by the Credit Bank. Noor Mahomed was not present then. A bundle of 1,200 Baroda Tramway shares with blank transfers, and the promissory note was sent to my Bank with a clerk while I was at the Credit Bank. The cheque for Rs. 50,000 was sent to the Bank for encashment by Jaffer on the current account as an order on these securities. After these securities were sent, I followed and gave instructions to officers to cash the cheque for Rs. 50,000 and take the signature of Noor Mahomed on the pro-note when he called during the day. pro-note when he call during the day.

Have you now told us all that happened at the Credit Bank?—Yes, at this time; nothing else took place then.

THE THIRD INTERVIEW.

Continuing witness said: I again went to the Credit Bank about a quarter of an hour later, say at 12-30 or 1 o'clock. I asked Jaffer about my shares in respect of my loan of Rs. 3,10,000. Jaffer said all my shares have bten sold in meeting payment but he had now arranged with his brother Karmalli that I should be given all his bungalows at Baroda as securities plus bills to the extent of a lakhs and a half, two thousand shares of the All India Insurance Company and about 100 shares of the Baroda Tramway Company which will cover the amount of Rs. 3,10,000.

Did Specie Bank pledge bills?—No, they have not done so.

Is it usual to pledge bills?—Yes it is.

You say Specie Bank does not?—It is not usual with my Bank because my Bank does not deal largely in them but it is usual with others to discount and pledge bills held by them for other people.

Had the Credit Bank pledged bills with the Specie Bank before this?—I do not recollect any instance of their doing so; but they have been in the habit of pledging their bills with the Mercantile, Allahabad and other Banks.

You do not recollect a single instance of the Credit Bank pledging a bill with the Specie Bank?—If I refer to my books, I may perhaps find it out.

Did you look upon this as an usual transaction or an unusual transaction?—I looked upon it as an usual transaction. Giving security for an advance is usual.

Although he had never done so before?—Because there was no occasion to do so; he may have done so with other Banks.

Can you mention any other Bank that pledged its bills with the Specie Bank?—I have got several accounts of, say, 50 banks both big and small and they send their bills for collection to us. They send cheques at times over and above their credit balance and ask us to treat those bills as security against that. That is tantamount to pledging.

Suppose, we exclude transactions of that kind, your bank then has never taken bills in pledge from any other Bank? Not in Bombay. I have one instance only in Bombay where a Bank pledged a bill with my Bank.

AN EXPLANATION FROM MR. JINNAH.

At this stage, the Court was rising for lunch when Mr. Jinnah wanted to explain a certain matter. He said he did not like to interrupt the Advocate-General while he was examining Mr. Choonilal on the point regarding instructions. The Advocate-General had asked that I said our defence was given in the letter.

His Lordship—(interruptedly): No, it was I who first pointed it out.

Mr. Jinnah said he wanted to make it quite clear. On the day Choonilal was examined, he was of opinion that His Lordship would come to a conclusion in their favour. If he had been in their favour, Counsel would have asked for permission to correct those inaccuracies. If not, Choonilal was to be examined and he would explain. As a matter of fact, this point of inaccuracies was mentioned to him.

The Court then rose for lunch.

PROCEEDINGS AFTER LUNCH.

On the Court reassembling after lunch, the Advocate-General continued his examination of Mr. Choonilal.

What is the instance you were telling us?

Mr. Jinnah: I do not think it is desirable, my lord, to give the name of the Bank.

His Lordship: If the Bank is likely to be hurt, it is not worth its existence. I think he can mention it.

The Witness: Pioneer Bank.

What did it pledge?—A promissory note executed by three persons and endorsed in favour of the Bank.

That was an instance in which you were lending money on two names?

His Lordship: Is it very material, Mr. Advocate-General? The pledging of bills by one bank to another is by no means usual.

The Advocate-General: As Your Lordship pleases.

Have you glanced through the list of bills?—Yes.

Are they most of them people whom you would have advanced money yourself?—Some of them are good parties.

But very few?—No; most of them are very good; only a few of them are doubtful.

Take the case of Karmalli Brothers for Rs. 10,000—this was not of any value than the promissory note of the four brothers?—No, not of more value.

Then there is another name well-known in these Courts, Hassambhoy Rehemtulla Khairaz, is he good for Rs. 1,500?

The Advocate-General observed at the same time that decrees against this man to the extent of five lakhs were not satisfied as yet.

The Witness: Though these securities are doubtful, I got the security of the All India and Baroda Tramway shares.

His Lordship: You could afford to have doubtful parties?

The Witness: I saw in this case that I am secured with the securities.

His Lordship: Had you any doubt as to Hasambhai's solvency?

The Witness: It is only Rs. 1,500.

His Lordship: Yes, but would you get 1,500 pice out of him? Would your Bank lend him this sum?

The Witness: Yes, I would trust him for Rs. 1,500.

His Lordship: What trust Rs. 1,500 of public money to Hassambhoy, knowing that large decrees against him are unsatisfied?

The Witness: I would lend Rs. 1,500, I do not say he is a first class party.

His Lordship: Then do you say he is third class? Would you lend your own money to him?

The Witness: No;

His Lordship: But you would lend the Bank's money?

The Witness: I would lend him R 1,500.

Then there are other names which stand on the same footing with Hassambhoy, is it not?—That is to be seen.

Have you any doubts as to that?—No; some of the parties I do not even know.

I believe you have given these bills to the Specie Bank to collect?—Yes.

Are all the bills due?—No.

To what extent are they due?—Bills to the extent of Rs. 5,600 are due and given to the liquidator to collect under an arrangement as the securities in those cases are with him. In addition to that bills for Rs. 36,050 became due and out of them bills for Rs. 35,000 were dishonoured. I have not gone into the question of recovery yet.

Do you feel hopeful?—I think so. These parties have not got cash and some of them will give instalments. Some are actually giving instalments and I have recovered about Rs. 3,000 thus.

Bills not due yet, how much do they come to?—Rs. 1,00,900.

Of this how much is doubtful? I cannot tell this now.

QUESTION OF DOUBTFUL DEBTS.

Does the Rs. 40,000 of Karmalli and Rahim come in there?—I find that a bill of Rs. 10,000 is endorsed by Rustam K. R. Cama. I do not consider this bad (laughter).

The Advocate-General: Mr. Choonilal, there are no buyers here, you can speak with freedom.

What will you take in cash for this Rs. 1,00,900?

Mr. Jinnah: Is this an examination or an auction by the Advocate-General?

The Witness: It depends on the time, when the man comes with an offer, I shall arrange with him then; at present it is no use lowering the value of the security.

You do not think a large proportion is doubtful?—No, I do not.

What did Jaffer actually hand over to you at your interview on the 2nd at noon?—He handed me the covering letter and the securities mentioned in that letter and a letter from Karmalli Jusub about the title deeds of his Baroda bungalows.

You understood you were getting all the securities they had to offer?—No, I understood they had many more securities, to the extent of 16 lakhs.

Excluding the pro-notes signed by Jusub Brothers and Mahomedbhoy Nensey Khairaj?—Yes.

What did you do after getting the securities?—I went over to the Specie Bank.

Did you hand over the bills immediately for collection?—No; I handed them over on the 4th.

You know Mr. Aranaha, the Accountant in the Credit Bank?—Yes.

He was called in when the bills were given?—I do not remember.

Do you remember he came in for the purposes of making the necessary endorsements?—I do not remember having seen him in the manager's room in which we were talking.

All the bills have been endorsed by him?—On looking at them I say they are.

It is quite obvious then that he must have been told about these transactions?—Jaffer may have gone inside and told Aranahad about it. He was not in.

Would you be surprised to hear that Aranahad as Account has debited these bills to the Specie Bank?—That must have been done later. I am surprised to hear this and I was surprised when I read in the newspapers Messrs. Fergusson's report but I have got a letter to show that the accountant is wrong.

His Lordship: The Accountant is telling a lie then?

The witness: Yes.

The Accountant has said the bills were sent to the Specie Bank for rediscounting?—I would be surprised to find it entered in the books.

Who drafted the covering letter?—I drafted it, also the forms of the pro-notes.

In fact everything?—Yes, everything.

In the Indian Specie Bank?—No; in the Credit Bank.

Continuing witness said the draft shown to him was in his handwriting except the last line. He could not remember if he wrote that in his office. The same answer applied to the other two drafts.

If they were written at the Specie Bank, when were they written?—After 1 p.m. on the 2nd, before going to the Bank for the second time.

Continuing, he said: I came back with the covering letters and the securities before 2-30. Everything concerning the covering letter and the securities was over before 2-30 except that some of the transfer forms were given and some were to be forwarded.

TALK ABOUT DIRECTORS' RESOLUTION.

Have you told us all that took place at the second interview?—Yes; but there was a talk about the Directors' resolution. Jaffer told me he had telephoned to Sir Bhalchandra and received a reply that he was pleased to hear about it. He added he had also informed Dr. Patel, and he had telephoned to Mr. Kazi but was told the latter had gone in a case to Thana and he would be informed later on. The Directors had initialled the resolution but Sir Bhalchandra had told him to try his best, obtain a loan and work the Bank.

INTERVIEW AT 5-30 P.M.

You went back at 5.30 p.m.?—Yes.

His Lordship—Why? Did you want more securities?

The Witness—No; to ask him whether he had made all the payments. He had said he had drawn a cheque for Rs. 4,000 on my Bank and he had made all the payments except one telegraphic transfer from a Sind branch to the extent of Rs. 10,000 which could be paid the next day.

For what had he drawn a cheque for Rs. 4,000?—He must have sent his cheques for collection to the credit of his Bank's account.

Witness, continuing, said: Jaffer then said he was going to the All-India office, he (witness) could go to his Bank and call at the All-India office in the evening. He went to the All-India office after 6-30 p.m. Then the question of raising further monies for the next day was being discussed. Jaffer, N. R. Mistry and Karmath were present at the time.

His Lordship—Yes, how did you propose to raise the wind the following day?

The witness—I said a list of all securities in the possession of the Bank should be made out and I should be shown the general ledger balance-sheets, showing what amount they ought to have in over-draft current account, fixed loans, cash credits and bills discounted. They sent for that book and showed that to me. While that book was being brought Mistry raised a point as to whether the Indian Specie Bank could lend Rs. 2,00,000 to the Credit Bank without security. Jaffer at once told Mistry: You 'hajam' (barbar), what is the use of your talking like this? Chunilal has told us repeatedly that he would not lend without security. You better prepare a list of securities." In the meanwhile the general ledger balance book arrived and I saw it and found out that the Bank should have in different accounts a total of securities of the value of 26 lakhs. Jaffer then said that out of this five lakhs should be deducted as capital subscribed by the members of his family which had not been paid in cash but borrowed from the Credit Bank and stood to the debit of the loan account. So that the five lakhs had to be deducted from the 26 lakhs. Jaffer further said five lakhs were lent to the members of his family by the Credit Bank for which the Bank held no security and therefore that sum was no security for my purposes and must also be debited to the 26 lakhs. I then said to Jaffer: "You ought to have security for 16 lakhs lent to outsiders, make out a list of that." Neither Jaffer nor Mistry then contradicted my statement that the Bank ought to have 16 lakhs of securities according to the ledger balance-sheets. They said "Very well, we are giving instructions to the staff to make out a list of securities." If the book is handed to me I could show immediately how I arrived at this balance. Over and above these 16 lakhs, there was one item of Rs. 2,70,000 of "badla" account, which Jaffer could not explain. It was now 9 o'clock. Jaffer said he would come to my bungalow at Bandra at 10 o'clock in the morning with the list of those securities. I then went home.

INTERVIEW ON MORNING OF 3RD.

On the morning of the 3rd, Jaffer and Rahim came to my bungalow at Bandra at 8-30 a.m. They brought with them a list of over-drafts for about Rs. 2,50,000 and a list of bills discounted for Rs. 3,10,000. When the list of bills discounted was shown to me, the first pages covering bills to the extent of Rs. 2,30,000 were not there and it only showed details of bills for Rs. 80,000. They said they had forgotten the other pages at their bungalow. I then inquired as to where the list of the other 10 or 11 lakhs of securities was. Rahim said: "*Tempa kai mal nathi*" (they are not worth anything). Out of the two lists, I picked out certain items and said I would advance Rs. 70,000 on those securities.

The securities were personal securities of the debtor?—Yes.

Of substantial people?—Good people, on whose security I could lend money. So far as I can remember all were personal securities.

His Lordship—Now let us finish the interview.

The Witness—When I offered to advance Rs. 70,000, Jaffer and Rahim said they had a proposal to make to me. They asked that on these securities my Bank should advance three lakhs of rupees. They said they had determined not to begin work unless they had two lakhs in hand. I said on those securities I could not give more than Rs. 70,000. They said under those circumstances they would telephone not to open the Bank that morning. They telephoned from my bungalow when they left. This finishes the interview of the morning of the 3rd.

His Lordship—and that also finishes the career of the Credit Bank?

The Witness—The Bank did not open that morning.

On the morning of the 2nd you knew, the position of the Bank was very serious?—Not very serious because in the resolution it was mentioned that monies should be raised.

His Lordship.—Even when you saw the resolution on the morning of the 2nd you were not nervous about the position of the Bank?

The Witness—There was a run and we have to distinguish between two things whether the Bank has hard cash or securities sufficient to meet the run. I thought in this instance the Bank had not the cash but that it was easy for them to raise monies on securities.

Continuing, he said: On the morning of the 2nd he imagined that the Bank had securities other than those he considered he was deprived of. He thought the resolution was merely to frighten him.

At this stage, His Lordship asked the Advocate-General how many more witnesses he proposed to examine regarding this transaction.

The Advocate-General.—Jaffer and his brothers, Mistry and the Accountant.

brothers, Mistry and the account.

His Lordship—Are all these necessary. The Accountant's evidence must be in your favour and he can make a statement to your solicitors and sign it. Jaffer must be examined and Mistry. I can understand, one does not know what line he takes.

Further enquiry was then adjourned until to-morrow.

THE FINANCIAL SITUATION.

No fresh developments are to be reported regarding the markets in the city yesterday. The condition remained unchanged everywhere. A few shares in the share market were sold by auction, it was reported, at rather favourable rates. There was nothing else worth mentioning.

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Domestic Occurrences.

BIRTHS.

AUSTIN-HUNTER.—On 24th Oct., to Mr. and Mrs. W. O. Austin-Hunter, a daughter.

PONTON.—On 25th Oct., at 5, Metapukur Lane, Kidderpore, the wife of S. J. Ponton, of a son.

MACKAY.—On the 9th November, at Wellington House, Apollo Bunder, the wife of W. G. Mackay, of a son.

MARRIAGES.

CARNEGIE—MASSON.—On the 4th November, at St. Andrew's Church, Karachi, James Carnegie, National Bank, to Mary Cameron Masson, daughter of the late David Masson, Monifieth, Scotland, and Mrs. Masson of 25, Beresford Road, East Finchley, London.

KINNEAR—MILLARD.—On the 10th instant, at All Saints' Church, Malabar Hill, by the Ven'ble Archdeacon C. M. Barham, M.A., Norman Boyd, youngest son of the late C. G. H. Kinnear of Drum, Dunbartonshire, to Gwendolen Beatrice Langford, second daughter of Dr. W. W. Millard, Edinburgh.

DEATH.

EVES.—On 25th Oct., at Cawnpore, Arthur Francis Eves, B.A., M.A.I., A.M.I.C.E., Resident Engineer, E.I.R., aged 37.

PUBLIC ENGAGEMENTS.

TO-DAY.

Bandmann Opera Company, "Princess Caprice." Royal Opera House, 9-15.

Concert at Union Hall, Clare Road, Byculla, Bombay, 9-30.

Mails for Mauritius and Reunion, via Tuticorin and Colombo per extra steamer Haura will be closed at the General Post Office at 7-30 p.m. instead of on the 8th as previously notified. Supplementary mails will also be closed at the same hour on the 13th instant.

THURSDAY, November 13.

Bombay and Africa Steam Navigation Company, Annual General Meeting, 191 Samuel Street, 3-30.

Bandmann Opera Company, "The Sunshine Girl," Royal Opera House, 9-15.

FRIDAY, November 14.

Bombay University Senate Meeting, 5-45.

Bandmann Opera Company, "The Girl in the Train," Royal Opera House, 9-15.

SATURDAY, November 15.

Bandmann Opera Company, "The Geisha," Royal Opera House, 9-15.

DAILY.

Excelsior Cinematograph Novelty Theatre, 6-30 to 8; 8-30 to 9-30; and 10 to 11-30.

America-India Cinematograph, Charni Road, 7 to 8; 8-30 to 9-30; and 10 to 11 p.m.

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THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE.
November, 12 1913.

MR. ASQUITH'S SPEECH.

The annual deliverance of Ministers of the Crown at the Guildhall Banquet is always an occasion of great importance. The Lord Mayor's banquet takes place at a time when Parliament has usually been out of session for a considerable period, and, what is known, as the "autumn campaign" of platform oratory is not yet in its full swing. A pronouncement of the Prime Minister on the more important political topics of the day, and especially on foreign affairs, is therefore looked forward to with unusual eagerness and interest. Although on the present occasion, Mr. Asquith had robbed the speech which he was to deliver of some of its interest by the utterance at Ladybank a short while before, there was much for him to say in regard to questions of immediate importance, and his pronouncement was not by any means lacking in interest. Having dealt fully—and we imagine finally—with the Ulster question at Ladybank, so far as the Government's position and intentions are concerned, the Prime Minister was free to deal almost exclusively with foreign affairs, the discussion of which is more suited to a non-party audience, and to leave the question of Home Rule and the by-elections severely alone. To people in India the most interesting part of the speech will be that dealing with the question of the Balkans, and the Prime Minister's sympathetic declaration as regards the future of Turkey. It was a cause of satisfaction, said Mr. Asquith, that the integrity of the Asiatic provinces of the Sultan had not been involved in the conflict, and it was the Government's desire that the integrity of these Dominions should not be infringed. The phrase is open to the possible misconstruction that there was an actual desire on the part of His Majesty's Ministers that the integrity of the Turkish Empire in Europe should be infringed, but that, we may take it, is not exactly what Mr. Asquith meant. At any rate, Indian Mahomedans will be content, and note with satisfaction the British Prime Minister's declaration, not only of the anxiety of the British Government to see those Dominions preserved intact for the Sultan, but also its readiness to give such assistance to the Turkish Government as it may invite; as well as his sympathetic recognition of the sacred importance, as containing the holy places of the Mahomedan religion, which they possess in the eyes of many million loyal and devoted subjects of the British Crown. This declaration of sympathy and anxiety to assist Turkey is not merely platonic and unneeded, but is necessary as a warning against possible designs in certain quarters, interested in the development of Asia Minor. There is no guarantee that what has happened in North Africa may not be brought about in Asia Minor, unless it be known that at least one great European Power is prepared to make it its interest to see that the integrity of the Sultan's Asiatic possessions is safeguarded. Islam has been badly in need of friends of late, and we do not doubt that Mr. Asquith's friendly declaration will be received with gratitude by Mahomedans, not only in Turkey, but throughout the world.

We are not very much impressed by Mr. Asquith's tribute to Sir Edward Grey's "leading part in the arduous and beneficent task" of preserving the peace of Europe during the recent conflagrations in the Balkans. It is always possible to preserve peace if you are not bent upon preserving anything else, and, as we have often pointed out, the harmony of Sir Edward Grey's Concert was preserved by a consistent and unashamed acceptance of the flouting of nearly every mandate it gave to the Balkan States. The only thing that stands to its credit,—and that unintentionally,—is its failure to coerce the Turks into giving up Adrianople after they had taken it back from Bulgaria. No one pretends now that the present settlement in the Balkans can be either lasting or satisfactory. The working of the very doubtful arrangement in Albania has already produced discord in the Concert, and the inability of this combination of the Great Powers to enforce their declared policy on so many occasions makes it certain that their authority, as a Concert, will count for very little in the future. We could wish that the lesson had been learnt, and that there were some prospect that the British Government will not in future be content merely to act as the figurehead of a group of Powers, whose rivalries are an effectual guarantee against anyone of them achieving anything tangible, either for the good or bad. But no such solace is to be found in the remarks of Mr. Asquith in regard to the work of the Concert during the recent wars, though his assurances on the question of the preservation of Turkish integrity in Asia Minor leads us to hope that there may be a limit to the extent to which the fetish of the harmony of the Concert of Europe may be worshipped.

The Prime Minister's declaration in regard to the attitude of Great Britain towards Mexico is entirely satisfactory. There is no desire and could not be any desire to intervene in the domestic concerns of South American Republics. Their revolutions and civil wars are not our business. But the protection of British lives and property is, and the British Government is entitled to please itself as to whether it shall or shall not recognise a *de facto* Government. When it recognised General Huerta as President *ad interim* of Mexico, it did so, as Mr. Asquith points out, because it was bound to deal with whatever was for the time being, a *de facto* Government. If a similar state of affairs prevailed in Belgium or Holland, it would be intolerable if the British Government were to take upon itself to dictate to the United States as to whether it should or should not recognise the *de facto* Government, and similarly, it is carrying the Monroe doctrine to an absurd extreme for American politicians to take offence if European Powers recognise President Huerta. Fortunately, however mistaken may be the policy of President Wilson and Mr. Bryan towards Mexico,—as in our opinion it is,—there is no reason to suppose that they have at any time sympathised with the outburst of "spread-eagleism" in the States on this particular point, and Mr. Asquith was able to assure his audience that the exchange of views had been marked by perfect cordiality.

INDIANS IN THE SURVEY.

The evidence of the official witnesses in regard to the Survey of India Department before the first Committee of the Royal Commission on Monday has not elicited any new facts nor thrown much light on the working of this practically European Service. The two Royal Engineer officers, Col. Conyngham and Capt. Gwen, of course, not unnaturally favoured the present system which confined most of the superior executive appointments to R. E.'s, lightly leavened with a civilian element, mainly recruited at Home; while the Anglo-Indian witness, Mr. Ewing, of the Provincial Branch, expressed the opinion that the Provincial officers were quite competent to take charge of Survey parties and suggested a reduction in the number of Imperial officers. The only Indian witness's evidence, however, was more valuable. Mr. Sanlad Hamad, who entered the Department by open competitive examination, urged the appointment of more Indians in the Provincial Service, which should have at least half the members Indians and half Anglo-Indians, all to be recruited locally. He admitted that the Imperial Branch required superior qualifications, but, of course, these qualifications were not impossible to attain, if Indians were given the requisite facilities, which, in his opinion, the engineering institution in India could doubtless provide. From a close examination of the evidence referred to above, it is clear that Indians so far have had very little chance in the Department, their entry into the Imperial Branch being impossible, and into the Provincial Branch being very positively discouraged. There can be no valid reason for perpetuating this state of things, the only plausible argument against Indians being, we are told, an assumption of superior physique,—a theory which is untenable when we consider that all the actual hard work in Survey parties, which are composed only of Indian subordinates, if we eliminate the supervising officers, is performed by these subordinates. Another fact which knocks the bottom out of the inferior physique theory is that Indians are considered by the Government thoroughly qualified physically for superior posts in the Public Works, a department which certainly has to work much harder throughout the year than the officers of the Survey, who work only for a few months.

The work of the Survey Department may be broadly divided into three classes, excluding the principal triangulation, the geodetic operations, the tidal investigations and much miscellaneous work of a scientific nature which the Department is called upon from time to time to perform. The three classes of ordinary survey are, first, the general survey on the standard scale of one inch to the mile of the hilly, more rugged and poorer portions of the British districts and of the whole of the Native States; secondly, the village survey on the scale of four inches to the mile of the richer portions of British districts as an end to the operations of the settlement surveys; and, thirdly, the cadastral or field survey on the scale of sixteen inches to the mile of British villages in supersession of the field measurements of the settlement surveys. Of late years, again, the Department has taken charge of Satwari surveys, in which the subordinate staff employed is purely Indian, principally made up of the Revenue agency.

The larger admission of Indians to the superior branches of the Survey was proposed as early as 1884 by the Government, and though several proposals were made with a view to the improvement of the pay and status of Indians, nothing except a little tinkering here and there can be done, the situation to-day giving rise to much dissatisfaction among Indians, who contend that the charge of physical unfitness is baseless, and that the Department should be recruited by open competition of such a nature as to attract men of high mathematical and scientific attainments. In our opinion, there can be no question of the justice or reasonableness of these contentions; and, while admitting that military officers are required for the direction of survey parties to accompany military expeditions or to work in disturbed tracts, we consider that revenue surveys and topographical surveys in peaceful parts of the country might be more largely entrusted to Indian officers.

DAY BY DAY.

The Bombay Development Committee.

The Committee appointed to consider the development of Bombay held an informal preliminary meeting at the Secretariat on Monday. The proceedings of the Committee were not open to the press, and no report of them appeared therefore in the "Bombay Chronicle." An official report of the meeting, including the opening explanatory speech of the Hon. Mr. Claude Hill, appears in two of our contemporaries, but this report was not communicated to "The Bombay Chronicle." We feel that some explanation of the matter is due to our readers and for this we have asked the Secretary of the Committee.

Todhunter Committee.

The Committee appointed by the Government of India to enquire into the question of the necessity for a comprehensive revision of the scale of ship's boats and life-saving appliances began its sittings at 3-15 p.m. yesterday at the Bombay Secretariat. The following are the members of the Committee:—Mr. C. G. Todhunter, I. C. S., Madras (President), the Hon. Sir Fazulbhoy Currimbhoy Ebrahim, Bombay, Commander C. J. C. Kendall, D.S.O., R.I.M., Port Officer, Calcutta, Mr. W. H. Ogston of Messrs. Killick Nixon and Co., Bombay, and Captain P. de St. Croix, Marine Department of the British India Steam Navigation Company. Mr. Watkins, Assistant Collector of Customs, Bombay, is acting as Secretary to the Committee. The proceedings of the Committee were not open to the press.

Weights and Measures Committee.

The Committee appointed by the Government of India to go into the question of weights and measures in India, also commenced its sittings at the Secretariat yesterday. The following is the personnel of the Committee:—Mr. S. R. Arthur, I. C. S., Commissioner of the Central Division, Bombay; Mr. A. Y. G. Campbell, I. S. C. Collector and Magistrate, Chittor; Mr. C. A. Silherard, I.C.S., Magistrate and Collector, Jhansi, and Mr. Rustomji Fardoonji, Commissioner of Exercise, Central Provinces. Mr. Campbell occupied the chair yesterday, Mr. Arthur being prevented from attendance owing to ill-health. The proceedings will not be open to the press.

The American Press and Mexico.

In reference to Mr. Asquith's assurance of the cordiality of the interchange of views between the British and United States Governments in reference to Mexico, there was an interesting telegram from its Washington correspondent in "The Times" on the day the mail left, attributing a great deal of the excitement in the American press over the matter to the attempt to make bricks without straw. "Until the present Administration came into office" says the correspondent "news had been easy to get in Washington."

All this has now been altered. Both the President and Mr. Bryan are excessively reticent. Correspondents have therefore to clutch at straws carelessly, or cautiously, let fall by subordinate officials. In the case of Mexico the business seems to have started by the, perhaps unfortunate, coincidence that Sir Lionel Carden should have presented his credentials on the day after President Huerta abolished all pretence of Parliamentary government. The incident has been aggravated by stories that Sir Lionel Carden has an anti-American bias and has been brought to maturity by the report that Mr. Page, the American Ambassador in London, had asked Sir Edward Grey whether Great Britain would follow the United States in its refusal to recognize the validity of the pending Mexican elections and had been answered in the negative.

Sir Richard Solomon.

Sir Richard Solomon, whose death is announced, has been High Commissioner for the Union of South Africa in London since 1910. South African born, he received his early education at Cape Town, but afterwards went to Cambridge. He was called to the Bar in 1879 and his first connection with public affairs was when he was appointed legal adviser to Lord Rosmead on his mission to Mauritius in 1866 to enquire into the affairs of that island. He afterwards entered the House of Assembly, Cape Colony, and was Attorney-General in Mr. Schreiner's Ministry from 1898 to 1900. During the later part of the war he acted as legal adviser to Lord Kitchner, and was afterwards Attorney-General in the Transvaal and for a few months in 1905-06 acted as Lieutenant-Governor of that Province. In 1907 he went to London as Agent-General for the Transvaal, and on the establishment of the Union accepted the appointment of High Commissioner. Sir Richard Solomon who was born in 1850 it will be remembered, represented South Africa at the Delhi Durbar of 1901. His eldest daughter is married to Sir Percy Girouard.

Turkish Decorations.

We regret the error, in our report of the presentation of decorations by the Turkish-Consul yesterday to the Indian Medical Mission, in stating that Sherimbai Ebrahim had done nursing work in Turkey, and that the lady had also been decorated in Constantinople. Sherimbhai Ebrahimbai was the recipient of a decoration in appreciation of her munificent contributions to the Hedjas Railway, the Red Crescent work, etc.

Seringapatam.

The Fort of Seringapatam which H. E. the Viceroy visited during his present tour is memorable for the seige of 1799, which led to the extinction of Mussulman rule in Mysore and the transfer to the British of a considerable portion of the wide dominions of Tippu. The Mysore Government have prepared for the occasion a neatly got-up little brochure descriptive of Seringapatam and the more noteworthy events of the seige, and a number of illustrations are given of scenes and buildings connected with this former capital, which are of absorbing historical interest. The underground vault where British captives were confined by Tippu, his pleasure palace where Colonel Wellesley, the future Duke of Wellington, resided for a time, the mausoleum in which Hyder, Tippu and the latter's mother lie buried, the lonely bungalow of the unfortunate Colonel Scott, the great mosque built on the site, out of the ruins of a Hindu temple, where the Tiger of Mysore and his court worshipped—these are sights which no visitor to Seringapatam generally misses and the little book gives graphic accounts of them.

"Navayuga."

We have before us the first (Nov. 1913) number of this new Marathi monthly magazine, published by the proprietors of the Bombay Art Printing Works and edited by Mr. Vithal Jivaji Nadkarni, a well-known Marathi journalist of Bombay. Though we have some half-dozen monthlies in the Marathi language, the "Navayuga" (literally "New Age") possesses several novel and distinctive features which place it in the very front rank of vernacular monthlies on this side of India. In the first place it is profusely illustrated, both in colour and in black and white, by such well-known artists as Messrs. Dhurandhar and Agaskar. Secondly, the Magazine, instead of presenting its readers with light literature only, as most of the existing Marathi monthlies do, has several articles of serious interest, political, social, economic and religious. In this respect the "Navayuga" fills a distinct gap in Marathi journalism. In addition to this we have notes and comments on current topics from the pen of Principal D. G. Padhye, M. A., of the "Indu Prakash." These Notes will be a permanent feature of the "Navayuga." The articles and poems in the present issue are from such well-known Marthi authors and poets as Rao Bahadur Mahajani, Mr. Mogre, Rev. N. V. Tilak, etc. The lighter side of literature is not neglected and we have an interesting serial novel, entitled "Dr. Parvatibai." The "Navayuga" is well got up, clearly and beautifully printed and priced only Re. 4 per annum.

Busts for Calcutta.

The marble busts of the late Brigade Surgeon Henry Elmslie Busteed, C. I. E., author of "Echoes from Old Calcutta," which will ultimately be placed in the Victoria Memorial Hall, Calcutta, is now completed and is on view, before its despatch to India, at the studio of the sculptor, Mr. Leonard Jennings, 11, Cheyne Gardens, Chelsea, S. W. Mr. Jennings, who has made a great success of the work, has now undertaken to execute a bust of the late Nawab Bahadur Abdul Lateef, C. I. E., of Calcutta.

GUILDHALL BANQUET.

MR. CHURCHILL ON IMPERIAL FORCES.

NO RELAXATION OF EFFORT.

MR. ASQUITH ON FOREIGN POLICY.

INTEGRITY OF ASIATIC TURKEY.

DIPLOMATIC RELATIONS WITH U. S.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Nov. 10.

The Guildhall banquet to-night was attended by the usual brilliant company of Cabinet Ministers, diplomats, peers; the Archbishop of Canterbury, Sir Rufus Isaacs, prominent naval and military officers and city men.

IMPERIAL FORCES.

Mr. Churchill replying to the toast of the Imperial Forces said next year we should have a force of 150,000 sailors and marines, the largest number on record. He emphasised the part played by Londoners in the Navy. They met to-night he continued, in circumstances free from danger to European peace, but there must be no relaxation of effort.

The estimates in 1914, would show substantial increase. Mr. Churchill declared that even in the region of air, the Navy need not fear comparison with any other country.

General French expressed satisfaction at the presence of numbers of representatives of the Dominions at the Army manœuvres this year, which attested to the growth of efficiency and strength of the overseas portion of the Army.

HOSTILITIES IN THE BALKANS.

Mr. Asquith, on rising to speak, was cheered. Replying to the toast of "His Majesty's Ministers" Mr. Asquith said that a year ago they were witnessing a conflict between Turkey and the allied Balkan States, a conflict no sooner ended than it was followed by an outbreak of hostilities between the victorious Allies. The clash of arms had now happily ceased, but thousands of lives had been sacrificed, millions of treasure spent, vast tracts of territory devastated, and, above all the inevitable horrors of war, things had been done and suffered which had shocked and repelled the whole of the civilised world.

IMPOTENT TO PREVENT WAR.

It was too soon to draw up a debtor and creditor account and to say whether there had been or would be any balance gained or lost. Heavy indeed was the responsibility which lay on the shoulders of the States directly concerned for the future of the populations for whose interests, under the new distribution of power in the Balkans, they had severally become trustees. It was an easy task to blame Europe, but although they had shown themselves impotent to prevent or curtail lamentable effusion of blood, yet to anyone who remembered the history of the Eastern question, it should rather be a matter both of surprise and satisfaction that the area of conflict had been circumscribed.

Mr. Asquith emphasised that for generations past it had been one of the main preoccupations of European diplomacy to prevent the re-opening of that question in the belief that it could not be revived without the certainty of open dissension and grave risk of possible war between the Powers themselves.

SIR E. GREY'S SERVICES EULOGISED.

The one feature in the international history in the past year over which it was possible to look back with unqualified admiration was that those apprehensions had been completely falsified. It was true that events had resolved themselves sometimes in fashion that seemed to menace indirectly the susceptibilities or the interests of particular Powers, that there had been moments of grave anxiety, but by exercise of patience and tact, of self-restraint in some quarters and of strenuous goodwill in others, those difficulties had been overcome, and they in London might recall with pride that the united voice of Europe had ascribed the leading part in this arduous and beneficent task to Sir Edward Grey. (Cheers.)

BRITAIN'S ATTITUDE ON INTEGRITY OF ASIATIC TURKEY.

The Foreign Offices of Europe had plenty of business still before them in connection with Albania and the Balkans. It would be too much to say that they were satisfied with such a settlement as had already been made, but they at any rate were resigned to it. They were prepared with goodwill and a common desire for continuance of peace to make the best of it. Another cause of satisfaction was that the Asiatic provinces of Turkey had not been involved in the conflict. (Applause.) It was the Government's desire that the integrity of these Dominions should not be infringed. In them were the holy places of Mahomedan religion, held sacred by the whole of Mussulmans, many millions of whom were loyal and devoted subjects of the British Crown. (Cheers.)

Britain would gladly offer any help which the Turkish Government might invite without foregtting that there were other Powers who had special concern in the well-being and development of Asia Minor.

THE CHINESE REPUBLIC.

Mr. Asquith continued:—There were other parts of the world confronted with special perplexities and dangers. This had been a most critical year in the history of China. The Chinese Republic had now taken its place among the politics of the world and in common with other nations Britain had recognised it. It would be impertinence to comment at this moment on its internal affairs but in view of our relations in the past and the vast interests of British trade which were bound up with its future development, they were only anxious to see the authority of a stable central Government, accepted by the provinces, become effective throughout the whole of China.

POLITICAL INTERVENTION IN MEXICAN CRISIS.

The Prime Minister added that Mexico was still in the throes of a civil war. There had never been and could not be any question of political intervention on the part of Britain in the domestic concerns of Mexico, or of any Central or South American State. It was no part of our right or duty, in that part of the world at any rate, to prevent revolutions or to attempt to preclude or control a civil war. The utmost Britain could do was to give what protection was possible to British lives and property.

ALLEGED DEPARTURE IN BRITISH POLICY.

In times of urgent danger and crises rumour had found credence in some quarters that at the moment when the United States were taking a line of their own in regard to Mexico, Britain had entered upon a new departure of policy deliberately opposed to that of the United States and calculated to thwart it. There was not a vestige of foundation for any such rumour. It was March 31st, before the present Administration in the United States had had opportunity of making any declaration of policy.

A "DE FACTO" GOVERNMENT.

When the British Government recognised General Huerta as President *ad interim* of the Government of Mexico, it did so because, having itself neither will nor power to intervene, it was bound to deal with whatever was for the time being a *de facto* Government, and because there appeared no element except President Huerta which offered any prospect of the restoration of stability and order. That was on March 31st. Since then there had been no change in its policy by the British Government. Britain had gladly assumed that the United States' policy would have regard to the legitimate commercial interests of Mexico as well as to their own.

PERFECT CORDIALITY WITH THE STATES.

The exchange of views with the United States had been marked by perfect cordiality. Nothing could happen to disturb their common resolve to maintain a friendly and sympathetic understanding. (Cheers.) No one had done more to foster that spirit than Mr. Bryce, the ex-British Ambassador to the United States.

SOCIAL REFORM AND RAVAGES OF WAR.

Mr. Asquith concluded by pointing out that there were signs on the horizon portending inevitable slackening in the volume and velocity of the tide of trade. There had been initiation almost everywhere of costly schemes of social reform and in addition to the waste of wealth and human material in actual warfare there had been unprecedented addition both on land and on sea to the apparatus of organised distruction. All that imposed a dangerous strain on the taxable capacity and credit of the nation which must react on the springs of industry and on the general progress and material well-being (Cheers). His last word to-night was to ask the question:—'Was it not time for statesmen and every man of business to take counsel together to secure a saner and more fruitful appropriation of the common resources of mankind?" (Cheers).

THE JAPANESE AMBASSADOR.

LOYALTY TO COMPACT AND RECIPROCITY.

Speaking at the Guildhall banquet, the Japanese Ambassador responding for the Diplomatic C[illegible] said: "Relations between our two allied countries have never been so satisfactory and cordial as at present. We are determined to be ever loyal to the compact binding our two nations." The Ambassador trusted that the sentiment would be reciprocated in Britain and hoped that the alliance would ever continue as a guarantee of peace and in the consolidation of their mutual interests.

LORD MAYOR'S DAY.

LONDON, Nov. 11.

The weather was showery for the Lord Mayor's Day to-day. The decorated streets were thronged. There was an unusually fine military display; also a representation of the Lord Mayor's show in the seventeenth century when the New River scheme was completed. Sir Vansittart Bowater, the new Lord Mayor, was warmly cheered.

DISTRESSED GERMAN TRANSPORT.

WIRELESS CALL CAUSES ALARM.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

BERLIN, Nov. 10.

A wireless distress call was received here this afternoon from the German transport Rhenania bound for Dar-es-salam with three hundred troops on board. Her situation is unknown. She is believed to be near Vigo.

LISBON, Nov. 10.

At noon nothing had been heard of the Rhenania except a wireless message picked up near Santander.

VESSEL SAFE.

The Rhenania is safe and is making her way to Lisbon.

U. S. AND MEXICO.

PRESIDENT HUERTA UNMOVED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

NEW YORK, Nov 11.

A telegram from Mexico City states that President Huerta appears to be unmoved. He is the conspicuous figure in the cafes where he indulges in relaxation in company with his military friends.

More uneasiness is apparent at the United States Embassy than at the Palace where it is ferquently sneeringly suggested that the United States will never interveno. The Americans declare that a waiting policy cannot be long maintained.

President Huerta merely reiterates that there will be a new election at which neither he nor Senor Blanquet will be candidates.

MINIMUM RAILWAY RATES.

GOVERNMENT CANNOT ALTER ITS POLICY.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, Nov. 11.

The Bengal Chamber of Commerce are circulating a letter from the Railway Board, dated August 12th last, which states that the Government of Indian cannot depart from a policy of uniform minimum mueage rates.

The letter stated, in dealing with the railways of India in which they are by far the largest shareholders, the Government of India must treat their railway property as a whole, and to alter their policy by any reduction of minimum rates would (1) not only entail a heavy loss of revenue, but (2) would also at the same time seriously affect the very large commercial interests which have been created under the exercise of the policy and (3) would lay the Government of India open to the charge of breach of faith by the shareholders of Companies, whose interests the change of policy would adversely affect.

The Bengal Chamber, in its reply dated November 4th, writes:—The Committee of the Chamber observe with regret that the Government of India have decided not to depart from the existing policy under which minimum rates are made applicable to all Indian railways. They have examined with care and attention the arguments upon which this decision is based and which are set out in the letter. They are, however, unable to regard these arguments as being in any sense, a conclusive answer to the points which they urged in their letters dated September 12th, 1905, and July 12th, 1912. They propose, therefore, to return to the question and to examine it further, although they may probably defer again addressing Government with respect to it until the proposals which are now under consideration for enlarging the facilities for handling traffic in the Port of Calcutta have reached a more advanced stage.

BOGUS LOTTERIES.

TWO BENGALIS ARRESTED.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

BANGALORE, Nov. 11.

In connection with the arrest and remand of two young Bengalis last week by the Bangalore City Police for giving false addresses, it now transpires that they were really travelling for the sale of lottery tickets on the Viceroy's Cup Race on behalf of a bogus orphan home. Ticket books of face value of about Rs. 20,000 were found in their luggage as also a telegram apparently from their principals in Calcutta advising them to give Mysore and Bangalore a wide berth just now as the police vigilance was likely to be active in view of the Viceroy's visit. They are to be charged with contravening law against lotteries.

RUSSIAN RITUAL MURDER.

VERDICT OF ACQUITTAL.

BEYLISS MUCH AFFECTED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

KIEFF, Nov. 10.

The Jew Beyliss, who has been on trial here on a charge of ritual murder has been acquitted.

KIEFF, Nov. 11.

The jury deliberated for two hours and then returned the following verdict:—"Beyliss is not guilty but murder was committeed at the Zaitself works."

Counsel for the defence protested against the mention of the Zaitself works where Beyliss was employed as it was liable to be interpreted that the crime had been committed by the Jews. On hearing the verdict Beyliss fell into his seat sobbing convulsively.

While the jury were deliberating a memorial service for Yushinsky, the victim, was proceeding in the Cathedral, which was thronged. In his allocution the Bishop urged the congregation to conform to the decision of the Court. All the afternoon the streets were crowded, and the police dispersed numerous gatherings. Detachments of Cossacks were stationed in the Jewish quarter.

The Governor convened representatives of the Jewish community and assured them that all attempts to provoke disorders would be immediately suppressed by armed force. Beyliss remained in prison for the night.

RITUAL MURDER CHARGE EXPOSED.

VIGOROUS PROTEST BY REACTIONARY.

The "Manchester Guardian" prints the greater part of the article on the Kieff ritual murder trial, for publishing which the

MENDEL BEYLISS.

(*With acknowledgments to the Manchester Guardian.*)

The Jew who, after being imprisoned for two years, was tried at Kieff, in Russia, on the charge of murdering for ritual purposes the boy Yushchinsky and acquitted on Monday. The sketch is from a snapshot taken while he was on his way back to prison after being definitely charged with ritual murder at the court at Kieff. He is seen holding the "indictment" in his hand.

the Conservative and Anti-Semitic journal "Kievlenin" was suppressed by the Russian police. The article, which vigorously condemns the prosecution of Beiliss, caused intense excitement in Russia. The writer says:—

In undertaking a task in which the courts of the whole world had failed throughout the ages, the Kieff Prosecutions Department should have realised that it must produce an accusation so perfect and so strongly welded as to break the gigantic force of the enormous wave which it was encountering. For the people which the Russian Prosecutions Department has conceived the idea of charging with a ritual crime is the Jewish people—that is to say, the most energetic, the most unscrupulous people in defending its own interests, and moreover the people who are able, by means of the Press, to make the whole world resound with a shout capable of waking the dead. To engage in such a fight it was necessary to set out with a well-whetted weapon. And now we have that the accusation against Beiliss is such Alas! one need not be a lawyer, but merely a person of common sense, to understand that the accusation against Beilis is such claptrap that a moderately competent counsel can lightly tear it to pieces. One cannot help feeling ashamed for the Kieff Prosecutions Department and for Russian justice as a whole, which has ventured to appear before the court of the whole world with such scanty equipment.

The article next explains the fear entertained by many Russians, it is asserted, that the Jews might by corrupt means turn from themselves the ritual murder charge, and continues:—

As an early expression of such a fear we had the interpellation of the Right, in the State Duma, charging the Kieff police with concealing the true character of the murder under pressure from the Jews. Duing the discussion on that interpellation, Deputy Zamyslovsky went so far as to affirm that the Jews only committed ritual murder in those localities in which they had managed to bribe the police, so that the very occurrence of a ritual murder at any place already proved that the local police had been suborned. Zamyslovsky did not carry his idea to its conclusion. For, if the Jews had planned the murder of a Chritian boy at Kieff only after preliminary agreement with the Christian police at Kieff about the price of the Christian blood the latter were selling how could the Jews stop at the police? Criminal inquiries are carried on by the Examining Magistrates under the direction of the Prosecutions Department and the supervision of the District Courts and High Courts. What, then, could the police do for the Jews from the moment that the inquiry was made over to the jurisdiction of the Examining Magistrate and the Public Prosecutor?

COURT OFFICIALS TERRORISED.

Of course, the Jews are not so stupid as to rely on the police in so dangerous a matter. In order to conceal a crime whose discovery would involve at least a repetition of the Kishineff massacre, they would certainly not have stopped at an inspector, but would have gone much further. Zamyslovsky was therefore inconsistent in stopping half-way. He should have gone further, and brought the charge of concealing ritual crimes against the Examining Magistrate, against the Public Prosecutors of the District Court, and against those of the High Court. Zamyslovsky has not done so. Nevertheless this secretly guarded but depressing idea has budded and sprouted. The fear of being suspected of any relations with the Jews has proved for many a moral burden exceeding their strength. And we have known many people of courage who had scorned bombs and Browning revolvers, but who could not stand the weight of such suspicions.

And, however, strange it may seem, Zamyslovsky's declaration exerted a most suggestive pressure upon the Kieff Prosecutions Department. At any rate, the Public Prosecutor of the High Court, Chaplinsky, began to act as if the sole aim of his actions had been to convince Zamyslovsky, that he, the Procurator of the High Court, was as pure as crystal in this respect.

It was not easy to support the ritual version of Yushchinsky's murder by facts, and the head of the Kieff Detective Department, Mischuk, declined to see any ritual character in the atrocities perpetrated on the body of the boy Yushchinsky. Following the recipe of Zamyslovsky, who had recommended the immediate removal of the whole of the local police from the investigation of ritual murder and the despatch of "new" men for that purpose, the Public Prosecutor, Chaplinsky, dismissed Mischuk from the case. Mischuk was committed for trial. The High Court acquitted him unanimously. Then, on the protest of the Public Prosecutor, based on formal grounds of the most trifling character, the case was quashed and referred by the Senate to the High Court of Kharkoff for a fresh trial. We know for certain that among the persons who value and grieve for the Russian authorities the Mischuk affair has given rise to the most serious and disconcerting reflections.

WELL-KNOWN DETECTIVE DISMISSED.

Having dismissed Mischuk, the judicial authorities called to their assistance the Lieutenant-Colonel of Gendarmerie, Ivanoff, who in his turn engaged the well-known detective officer Krassovsky, the very same Krassovsky who a few years ago so cleverly detected the murders of the Ostrovsky family. We do not know Lieutenant-Colonel Ivanoff's point of view, but Krassovsky rejected the ritual character of the murder as resolutely as did his predecessor Mischuk, and attributed the crime to a gang of professional rogues, grouped round Vera Cheberiak. Krassovsky made a serious investigation in that direction, and reported the results to the Prosecutions Department.

As soon as Krassovsky's point of view became clear he, like Mischuk, was dismissed from the case. As had been the case with Mischuk, a trumpery charge was brought against Krassovsky, and he was committed for trial.

After two heads of the Detective Department had thus been dismissed the case went on as desired. The whole of the police, terrorised by the resolute conduct of the High Court, realised that whoever let fall an untimely word—that is to say, one not in accordance with the desires of the authorities—would immediately be deprived of his living and sent to prison into the bargain. Naturally, under such conditions, everything went on quietly and silently, and the Beilis version now reigns supreme, "against reason and in opposition to the elements," but to the joy of the Public Prosecutor of the High Court.

We shall not tire of repeating that this unjust case will not yield the desired fruit. We shall not tire of repeating that the court must be a tribunal, the refuge where one may find protection against injustices dictated by political passion. And, however, advantageous and necessary it may appear from the party point of view to prove the existence of ritual murders, the Prosecutions Department should not and has no right to undertake to supply the living object required for originating a trial of that kind. This, however, is precisely what has been done.

THE ACCUSED IGNORED.

"What do we care about Beilis? The important point to us is to prove the ritual As for Beilis, we do not even mind if he is acquitted!" That is the way to speak about this matter. But you dare not speak like that! You dare, not, because it is a monstrous theory, because, in arguing thus, you who keep on talking of ritual, are carrying out a human sacrifice yourselves. Mendel Beilis may be insignificant; nevertheless you had no right to imprison him when you were not convinced of his guilt. It is just your conviction that matters! But, so far from being convinced of his guilt, you did not even think of him; you treated him as a rabbit on the vivisection table. The horror of the situation lies in the fact that you have not even realised up till now how entirely inadmissible such a case is. The horror lies in your continuing to repeat, in every variety of tone—"What is Beilis to us?" Gentlemen, take care! There are things, there are temples which one cannot destroy with impunity. Who knows? Perhaps a time may come some day when instead of the Public Prosecutor Chaplinsky looking for ritual murders, there will stand at the head of the prosecution a man bent on discovering the pogrom-makers. And what will you say then, when the judicial department of the day selects one of you for an operation of that kind? And how will you feel then, when across the wall of your prison will reach you such indifferent, cynical exclamations as "What is Zamyslovsky to us? What do we care about Shmakoff? For our part they may be acquitted! We are only concerned in clearing up the way in which Jewish pogroms are organised!"

OPINIONS OF THE DAY

A Superfluous Committee.

"The Englishman."—The Committee recently appointed by the Government of Bengal "to examine the conditions prevailing in the districts of Bengal, will begin its work shortly. The Government expects that much benefit will result from the investigation of this Committee." The Committee has to ascertain means for "bringing the executive officers of Government into closer touch with the people." One would have thought that the Government knew already what the Committee has been asked to discover. The administration of the province as carried on from day to day is based upon the knowledge of the needs of the people. Looked at from this point of view, the appointment of a Committee to describe the conditions in the districts of Bengal seems superfluous. The Committee, however, may assist the Government in marshalling facts already known in a manner calculated to increase the efficiency of administrative measures. There is, at the same time, much to be said against the practice of appointing commissions and committees wholesale in a country like India.

Opportunist Journalism.

"The Bengalee":—When we read the reflections of the extremists in the Anglo-Indian Press upon events that intimately affect the Indian community but are beyond the range of their personal or public concern, we are reminded of a notable saying of Richard Cobden's in regard to the criticisms of the "Times" upon his public life and conduct. "When the 'Times' condemns," said the great Apostle of free trade, "I know that I am right. When the 'Times' approves I know that I have gone wrong." The praises of these extremists constitute the strongest condemnation of the conduct of our public men; their blame again is a high encomium bestowed upon them. This test is applicable in a remarkable degree to the utterances of the "Statesman" in connection with the recent controvessy. The article which we reproduce elsewhere is a scathing condemnation of the new party in Moslem politics and the spirit by which they are actuated and a vigorous defence of the old leaders and their policy. "Neither in England nor in India," says the "Statesman," "would it be tolerated that a judge should take part in a political demonstration." We quite agree—the principle is unobjectionable. Referring to the political activities of the Right Hon'ble Mr. Ameer Ali we have more than once called attention to their impropriety. But neither the "Statesman" nor any other Anglo-Indian newspaper had a word to say about it; because we presume those activities were of an order that met with their complete approval It is not a judge meddling in politics that is really objected to, if the politics is of the right sort and falls in with the views of the "Statesman" and others like him.

The Cocaine Evil.

"Bombay Gazette".—The spread of the cocaine evil in India is one of the most serious social problems with which Government is faced. Nearly every Police and Excise Report issued contains references to the growth of the illicit traffic in the drug, and abundant evidence is forthcoming to show the injury that is being inflicted on the community by the abuse of cocaine. The huge profits secured from the traffic enhance the difficulties encountered by the authorities in bringing to justice the persons engaged in it, and the feeling prevails that in more than one Province a material increase in the penalties for offences of this description is necessary.

Funds for South Africa.

"Amrita Bazar Patrika."—Now, it is needless to say that we here in India, however powerless we may be in the matter, have a sacred and supreme duty towards our brethren in South Africa. We must remember passive resistance is the one weapon left to the weak and the oppressed. The chances of success are fair in spite of the heavy odds. The struggle will be carried on in quite an unprecedented scale and it will be really a fight to the finish. The Indians in South Africa, both men and women, have resolved not to yield. They are courting imprisonment, in large numbers. The sufferings and privations in South African gaols under Kaffir warders do not daunt them. The higher mission is buoying up their spirits and above all the noble and self-sacrificing zeal of their leader, Mr. Gandhi. Our duty is clear. We ought to come to their aid with funds.

OBITUARY.

LATE CHIEF ENGINEER TO RAILWAY BOARD.

(From Our Correspondent.)

SIMLA, Nov. 11.

News has been received of the death at Patiala of Mr. H. S. Harrington, formerly Chief Engineer to the Railway Board. He was an eminent engineer and designed and constructed several hill railways, including the Kalka-Simla Railway. Mr. Harrington, on retirement, joined the Patiala State, and was employed in carrying out the railway survey for the construction of feeder railways. He was a well known figure in Simla, and his untimely death will be greatly deplored. His body will be brought to Simla by the first train to-morrow for the funeral.

SERVICES COMMISSION.

AGRICULTURAL & VETERINARY ANTAGONISM.

COMPULSORY POLICE RETIREMENT URGED.

(From Our Correspondent.)

DELHI, Nov. 11.

The sittings of the Public Services Commission were resumed to-day, at the meeting of the First Committee:—The Hon. Sir Edward Maclagan was among the visitors. Colonel H. T. Pease Principal, the Punjab Veterinary College, and Lieutenant-Col. Farmer, Chief Superintendent were first examined. Replying to the Chairman, Colonel Pease stated he entered the service in 1888. The joint memorial which he and Lieutenant-Colonel Farmer, had submitted to the Commission represented the unanimous views of the officers of the Punjab Civil Veterinary Department. Answering question he approved of the method of recruitment in the Colonies. He did not approve of the method of selection as made at present. A man's prospects in this Department were injured if he entered it late. It would be better for India if he could enter the Service young. He did not apprehend any difficulty in the future as to Indians putting forward grievances regarding the status and position in the Service, when they were given more facilities to do responsible and important work. He was strongly in favour of lengthening the period of training. He did not think that the possession of a diploma from the Royal Veterinary College necessarily meant possession of qualities and fitness for employment in the Imperial Service. But he thought such a diploma was a very high test. He was inclined to promote a man from the Provincial Service rather than have direct recruitment to the Imperial Service. Colonel Pease, continuing said there could not be much objection to allowing Civil Veterinary Officers private practice, but there was an idea that if an officer had a lucrative practice in big towns, it might interfere with Government work, that was why private practice was disallowed. That reason would hold good even now. Answering further questions he said, as far as Military officers were concerned, the present method of selection was not at all satisfactory.

ENGLISH COLLEGES BETTER EQUIPPED.

Chairman:—Suppose the present course of instruction were extended from three to four years, how would the men trained here, compare with those trained in England?

Colonel Pease:—English Veterinary Colleges are much better equipped in the way of having 1st class Professors. We have not got such teaching here.

Q.—Do you want the Director of Agriculture to be a man belonging to the Department?

A.—We do not want that. We do not want a man from the Agricultural Department to be put over us. There is such a thing as departmental jealousy. What happens is that men with twenty or twenty-five years' experience are put under a civilian of perhaps only five years standing.

Lord Islington:—If you have an outside man you object to him because he has no technical knowledge. If you have a man from the Department you object to him because of departmental jealousy.

Colonel Pease said he did not object to a civilian officer as an administrative head but the Department complained there was no technical officer to advise him.

In reply to Sir Valentine Chirol witness said their Department was at present headless. If an officer of the Veterinary Department were promoted to be the head of the Agricultural Department, he would be quite unfit to give any advice in regard to Agricultural matters.

A MINISTERS WITH TWO ADVISERS.

Q.—How are the two Departments then to work together?

A.—Let there be a Minister for Agriculture with two advisers, one Agricultural, and one Veterinary.

Mr. J. Mackinna, I.C.S., Agricultural Adviser to the Government of India, and Director of the Research Institute, Pusa was the third witness examined.

Replying to the Chairman he said he was looking forward to a time when more Indians would be recruited in the Agricultural Departments. He thought an effort should be made to get the sons of the largest shareholders in the Agricultural Service, and said some methods should be devised to give these boys good education. There were six Agricultural colleges in India which taught a course of study prescribed by the Board of Agriculture. But they had not very many students to teach. He did not think a degree from any of these colleges would guarantee a student's fitness for employment in the Imperial Service for which much supplementary training would be necessary.

Mr. Gokhale.—Is it not a fact that if you want to develop scientific Agriculture in this country it is the emphatic duty of the State to recruit more Indians in the Service, who would remain in this country and devote their attention in various directions, rather than men recruited from outside, who would most likely retire at the earliest opportunity?

A.—Certainly, if the right selection is made, but I may mention that the first opposition to the Indians came from Bombay. The Bombay Mill Owners' Association urged the appointment of Europeans.

Mr. Gokhale.—Perhaps it was only for cotton. Considering that you are not getting good men from England on the present rates of pay, would it not be in every way desirable that the Indian Agricultural Service should be manned by men specially selected and sent to Europe and America for training.

Q.—Have not Indians distinguished themselves in Agriculture in America and elsewhere?

A.—They have.

Mr. Sly.—Do you think that Indians should be sent for training to Europe where conditions as so divergent?

Mr. Mackenna.—The argument would apply the other way too. Graduates from English Agricultural Colleges come and teach here.

Mr. G. Clark of the United Provinces Agricultural Department was next examined. Mr. Burt was attached as co-opted member. Witness said he would have two distinct Services, one consisting of men with little or no education drawn from the cultivating class to do field work, their pay should start with Rs. 20 and end in Rs. 80, and another Service consisting of upper and lower branches to be selected out of successful graduates from the Agricultural Colleges in India. He insisted on higher training in the Agricultural Colleges which he considered was most important.

THE POLICE.

The Second Committee continued its sittings under the Presidency of Lord Ronaldshay. Evidence from the Police Department was given by two United Provinces Officials. The third witness heard was Mr. G. F. Adams, Chief Inspector of Mines in India who gave evidence for the mines section. In the Police section Mr. Richardson of the Imperial Police, United Provinces, was co-opted member.

Mr. A. D. Ashdown, Principal, of the Police Training School, Moradabad, representing the Imperial officers in the United Provinces, speaking with regard to the personnel of the candidates said, those who passed the examination fairly high up were satisfactory. One might desire some improvement in these who passed lower down. With regard to the present age scale that between 19 and 21, he agreed it was advisable to have candidates straight from public schools and there might be something in the suggestion that in order to get them straight from public schools, without waste of time the age limit might be lower, but if the age was much lowered the candidates would be mere boys, and would need a lot of looking after, and they wanted enough as it was. (Laughter).

VERNACULAR PROFICIENCY NECESSARY.

Witness proceeded to discuss the system of training and suggested certain alterations. A knowledge of the language was necessary to officers, as it carried weight with the Indian. Greater honours were awarded to Military officers for a knowledge of languages than to Police officers, but witness did not know the cause of this distinction.

Witness advocated the retirement on pension of officers after 25 years' service instead of 30. Personally he was in favour of the Government making it compulsory for all officers to retire after 25 years' service.

Chairman,—Are the conditions of service in the Police such that they attract the class of men you require?

Witness,—They are not. I think, the effect is already being felt.

Moulvi Zafarumer, Deputy Superintendent, Moradabad, representing Provincial Police officers of the United Provinces preferred selection to examination of candidates. Those whom he represented, complained of demi-official reports of a confidential nature. Indian officials objected to the compulsory wearing of the turban.

The next witness was Mr. G. F. Adams, Chief Inspector of Mines. He said the pay of Inspector of Mines had never been fixed. That, he suggested, should be altered. There were a considerable number of fatal accidents in India, especially in the coal mines of Bengal where nearly 80 per cent. of the accidents occurred. These mines were examined about once a year.

Mr. Ramsay Macdonald:—That is nearly as good as at Home.

RECLAIMING CRIMINAL TRIBES.

SALVATION ARMY SETTLEMENT IN MADRAS.

(Associated Press.)

MADRAS, Nov. 11.

The "Madras Mail's" Guntur correspondent writes:—A short time ago the Salvation Army opened a criminal settlement chiefly for the Yerukalas, at Seetangaram. There are over 500 of this class already in the settlement. From the beginning of November the old jail in Guntur has been handed over to the Salvation Army for another settlement of slightly different character. Here certain criminals are to be allowed to spend the latter part of their term of imprisonment under the supervision of the Army. Security prisoners are also to be looked to here. Further, persons in the Seetangaram settlement, where large liberty is allowed, who need to be disciplined, are to be placed here. Major Mackenzie has charge of work both here and at Seetangaram. He has been busy getting buildings ready for the first batch of prisoners who are to arrive here on the 15th instant. On the 28th of this month, Commissioner Booth Tucker expects to be in our station when work will be formally opened.

CEREMONIAL VISITS BY PUNJAB CHIEFS.

(Associated Press.)

LAHORE, Nov. 11.

This morning Sir Michael O'Dwyer received ceremonial visits at the Government House from all the Punjab Chiefs who are at present in Lahore. During the afternoon the visits of the Chiefs were formally returned by His Honor accompanied by the staff.

DEATH OF SIR RICHARD SOLOMON.

(Reuter's Telegram.)

LONDON, Nov. 10.

The death is announced of Sir Richard Solomon.

S. A. RESISTERS.

MR. GHANDI RE-ARRESTED.

TRIAL AT DURBAN UNDER NATAL LAW.

(Reuter's Telegram.)

JOHANNESBURG, Nov. 11.

Mr. Gandhi has been arrested at Greylingstad and sent to Durban for trial under Natal Law.

2,000 INDIANS ENTRAINED TO NATAL.

The two thousand Indians who were arrested at Balfour after marching over the border from Natal, have been sent back to Natal in special trains.

LARGE SYMPATHY MEETING IN NAGPUR.

RS. 5,000 PROMISED.

(Associated Press.)

NAGPORE, Nov. 11.

A large meeting of Nagpur people was held at Macdonald Town Hall, to sympathise with Indians in South Africa and send them help. Mr. Chitnavis presided. He said the question before the civilized world now is whether an Indian has rights of citizenship in His Majesty's dominions. We had from early infancy laid to our hearts the proclamations of our beloved sovereigns, assuring to us equal rights and equal privileges in the British Empire, but a deliberate effort is now being made in most of these Colonies to deprive us of even the elementary right of citizenship. The Indian is not wanted except as an indentured coolie. He said all this was the work mostly of the Boer population. The majority of the English population was for securing better treatment for Indians. He also said that this was being done in spite of the efforts of the Imperial and Indian Governments and philanthropic men like Lords Ampthill, Curzon and Sydenham, to help. South African Indians have delivered to "Reuter" a statement of their case. He said: "I know that the financial crisis has created difficulties in these provinces, also but all the same something, however, little it may be, has to be done for the relief of our brethren in South Africa."

The principal resolution was moved by the Hon. Mr. Pandit and seconded by Dr. Gour Khan Bahadur Malek, Messrs. Abkar Dixit, Padbye and others.

Mr. Draved announced that Rs. 5,000 were promised by the people here and outside, who sympathised.

There were several telegrams and letters of sympathy received, the most notable being from the Hon. Mr. Gokhale, Rao Bahadur Mudholkar, Rao Bahadur Kelkar of Balaghat, Mr. Dadabhoy, Mr. Sukul of Sehore, Rao Bahadur, Mundle of Yeotmal.

CHINA'S SECRET LOAN.

FRENCH BANKS TO LEND 150 MILLIONS.

(Reuter's Telegram.)

PEKING, Nov. 10.

The Franco-Chinese Bank and the Banque Industriale de Chine have signed a contract for a loan to China of a hundred and fifty million francs, of which sixty millions are intended for the construction of the Pukou port and sixty millions for the construction of the long-discussed Hankow-Wuchang bridge.

The remainder vaguely goes to the Ministry of Finance, thereby opening the way for objections by the Five Powers on the ground that the loan is for administrative purposes.

The matter has been kept very secret, presumably owing to the French Legation seeking a method of avoiding conflict with the Five Powers, and also because it constitutes a further invasion of British spheres. The difficulty has arisen, however, in the final proviso, namely, to pay China twenty-five million francs in December which is prior to the date on which the Chinese bonds can be offered in Europe.

THE FIRE IN TAMARIND LANE.

To the Editor of the "Chronicle."

Sir,—Mr. Aylward and I would like to contradict the suggestion in the newspapers, that our servants ran away out of the burning building, without finding out whether we were aware of the fire or not.

The fact is that my boy was not in the building at the time and Mr. Aylward's boy, the hamal and two chokras were awakened by my shouting to Mr. Aylward, and they being nearer to the fire than we were, were able to see that they could get down the back staircase.

They knew that we could get out over the next building, so there was no need for them to come up to us, otherwise I firmly believe that they would have done so.—Yours etc.

J. WEBSTER.

Ewart Latham & Co.

Bombay, Nov. 11.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE

(Associated Press.)

ALLAHABAD, Nov. 11.

The Commander-in-Chief after visiting the Western Coast will arrive at Bombay on the 20th instant and then proceed direct to Delhi.

Colonel Harris, Inspector-General, Civil Hospitals, Bengal, returns from leave on 28th instant, Lieutenant-Colonel Edwards then reverting to his post of Chief Medical Officer N.-W. Frontier Province.

VICEROY IN MYSORE.

EXCITING SCENE IN ELEPHANT STOCKADE.

HOW A WILD TUSKER WAS SOBERED DOWN.

(Associated Press.)

VICEROY'S CAMP.

KARAPUR, Nov. 11.

Their Excellencies accompanied by H. H. the Maharajah and the Yuvaraja left camp yesterday morning, at 9-30 a.m., and motored to the stockade into which the wild elephants had been driven the previous night. The day was cloudy and cool, a drizzling rain falling at intervals. The operations during the day were confined to capturing a large tusker and taking him out of the stockade to a place about a mile distant where he was tied up. The proceedings were most interesting and exciting. The elephants about 40 in number were in a seething mass and reminded one of a huge football scrimmage, fighting and pushing and never still for an instant. About 10 a.m., the gate leading into the stockade was partially opened and four huge tusker koonkies ridden by mahouts entered the arena shortly followed by six large female elephants also ridden by mahouts. These ten elephants manœuvred so as to single out the tusker from the remainder of the herd and pushed him to the side of the stockade from where men secured him to the trunks of trees by means of thick ropes which they tied round his hind legs. The mahouts then proceeded to fasten four ropes round his neck a difficult and precarious job which they successfully carried out with much skill and bravery. These four ropes were secured to four koonkies or tame elephants and two ropes round his hind legs were secured to two others. The tusker showed fight, the whole time tugging and straining at the ropes until an enormous tusker koonkie, His Highness's Durbar elephant, charged him several times and severely punished him. When he was sufficiently cowed the gate was opened and the remainder of the herd was driven into a corner of the stockade where they were guarded by several koonkies after which the four elephants, to which were attached the ropes round the wild tusker's neck proceeded to drag him out of the stockade. His strength seemed prodigious and for a minute or two he held his own with the four leading elephants but was eventually dragged out and down to the river bank by the two elephants to which his hind legs were secured. Following on the way down however one of the leading escorts made a bolt for an outlet from the stockade through which he got. He was passed by the prisoner who was then going at a good fast trot. The rope became tight and it looked as if the Koonkie would be pulled backwards and dragged after the rest, luckily the rope broke and the water was reached without accident. Here there was a delay in order to enable another elephant to be tied on to the prisoner who at once became restive and nearly pulled three of the Koonkies over. For this he was badly chastised by a single tusker Koonkie, known as Motilal, who made for him in the water and brought him down on to his knees. This completely sobered him and he gave no further resistance and at 5 p.m., seven hours from the time when the rope was first put round his legs, he was safely secured in a small stockade by himself.

Their Excellencies watched the proceedings throughout and arrived back in the camp, at 5-30 p.m. During the night and to-day the remainder of the herd will be pegged down and the stockade in which they are at present will be cleared for another drive on Wednesday. During the latter part of the week His Excellency will go out bison shooting.

BAKR-ID IN CALCUTTA.

NO TROUBLE REPORTED.

(Associated Press.)

CALCUTTA, Nov. 11.

The Bakr-Id festival passed off quietly in Calcutta yesterday. An orderly crowd of over fifteen thousand attended a prayer meeting on the Maidan and the mosques were filled to overflowing. A large force of police was posted in the vicinity of the Armenian Street in connection with the "Korbani." The proceedings went off however without any incident. Five cows were sacrificed by eight o'clock. Thirty-six cows were sacrificed in the Jorasanko, forty in Coolootollah, fifteen in Muchipara, seven in Bow Bazar, and five each in Puddopukur and Burra Bazar. A few were also sacrificed in the suburban mosques.

HINDU OBJECTIONS OVERRULED.

Some apprehension was felt regarding the impending proceedings at Lilooha on the E. I. R. Railway. For the first time since the building of the mosque the "Korbani" was sanctioned there by the District Magistrate of Howrah. Last year the then District Magistrate of Howrah, Mr. Radice, refused to sanction the slaughter of cows in the mosque which is situated in the heart of the Hindu locality. The Hindus objected to the slaughter this year but their objections were over-ruled. A dozen men of the Howrah Armed Police were held in readiness at a convenient place near the mosque while half a company of the East Indian Railway Volunteers under Major C. G. H. Danby patrolled the road in front of the mosque with bayonates fixed, while two cows were slaughtered inside the mosque without any disturbance. The local police lined the station road in great strength and the Grand Trunk Road was patrolled by constables armed with regulation lathis.

MILITARY GUARD AT SERAMPORE.

At Howrah Station Ponton Ghat a formidable crowd of Hindu boatmen and goods shed coolies became excited at the sight of a cow tied to the railing off the Ponton. The cow was intended for slaughter on board the Port Commissioner's ferry steamer Buckland. The crowd made a demonstration whereupon the Railway Police on duty on the Ponton had the cow put on board the steamer where it was slaughtered at noon. A posse of constables attached to the River Police guarded the Pontoon against any outbreak during the Korbani. Trouble was anticipated at Serampore but the presence of two companies of Sikhs and a detachment of Gurkhas had the desired effect of maintaining order. A detachment of Howrah Police with a posse of Military Police were despatched to Uluberia on Sunday afternoon, but no trouble has as yet been reported.

PUNJAB MOSLEM LEAGUE.

APPRECIATIVE RESOLUTIONS ON MR. AMIR ALI.

(Associated Press.)

LAHORE, Nov. 11.

A largely attended extraordinary meeting of the Executive Committee of the Punjab Moslem League passed a resolution placing on record their grateful appreciation of the invaluable services rendered to the Moslem case by the Right Hon. Syed Amir Ali, assuring him of the unchanging confidence of the Punjab Mahomedans in his leadership, and earnestly appealing to him to withdraw his resignation of the Presidentship of the London Moslem League. Nawab Zulfikar Ali Khan presided at the meeting and there was a prolonged discussion, the predominant note of the speeches being one of resentment at the action which had led to Mr. Amir Ali's resignation. The further consideration of the incident in question was postponed until the arrival in India of the full text of the correspondence between Messrs. Amir Ali and Wazir Hussain.

SHOLAPUR MOSLEM LEAGUE.

VICEREGAL MESSAGE TO MAHOMEDANS.

(Associated Press.)

SHOLAPUR, Nov. 11.

A large and enthusiastic public meeting of Mahomedans numbering over four thousand people took place here yesterday in Maconochie Theatre to receive His Excellency Lord Hardinge's message sent to them through the deputation of the local Moslem League that waited on His Excellency last week. Mr. A. Chuckerbutty, Collector who occupied the chair in opening the proceedings said that he had great pleasure in announcing that the Honourable Moulvi Rafiuddin Ahmed, Honorary Secretary, Bombay Presidency Moslem League, was present at the meeting at the invitation of local Moslems to interpret the Viceregal message to the Mahomedan community. He would therefore without detaining them further request the Honourable gentleman to address the gathering. The Honourable Moulvi Rafiudding Ahmed said that it was scarcely necessary for him to repeat, especially before a Mahomedan audience, the incidents that led His Excellency the Viceroy recently to visit Cawnpore. Lord Hardinge had by his action added one more golden link to the chain of affection which united the Mahomedans of India to the British Throne. His Excellency the speaker continued particularly desired to be conveyed to the Mahomedans that he was gratified to learn that his action at Cawnpore was deeply appreciated by them. His Excellency felt sure that loyalty and devotion to the British rule was the characteristic of the Mahomedan community.

ALLAHABAD, Nov. 11.

At a meeting of the U. P. Moslem League Council held here, the following resolutions were passed:—

The Council of the U. P. Moslem League looks upon the resignation of Dr. Syed Amir Ali from the presidentship of the London Moslem League as a grat misfortune and diplores the incidents that have led up to it.

That the Council of the U. P. Moslem League is of opinion that the services rendered by Dr. Syed Amir Ali to the cause of the Moslem community have been very valuable and it is impossible to replace him by selecting another person for the presidentship of the London Moslem League and most earnestly requests him to reconsider and withdraw his resignation.

SECUNDERABAD, Nov. 11.

The 64th Pioneers on relief to Burma left to-day in two wings.

AGA KHAN HOCKEY TOURNAMENT.

DORSET AND CHESHIRE VICTORIES.

(Associated Press.)

POONA, Nov. 11.

The semi-finals of the Aga Khan Hockey Tournament this evening, provided two very interesting and exciting games. In the first the Dorsetshire "B" team who yesterday easily accounted for the 10th Brigade R. F. A., by 5 goals to one, met the 43rd Light Infantry, who yesterday scored a runaway victory over Lanovla Gymkhana by 11 goals to one.

The 43rd began very well scoring two goals after the first ten minutes of play, but the Dorsets then got their measure and playing a very good combined game equalized before half time. On re-starting the Dorsets added a third goal, and though the 43rd practically did all the attacking during the remainder of play, the former's defence was too good.

When the whistle blow the score was:—

Dorsets ..... 3 goals

43rd L. Infantry ..... 2 goals.

While this match was proceeding, a more than usually large attendance witnessed the second game, between the Cheshires and Middlesex Regiment. The exchanges were fast throughout both periods, in first of which the Cheshire scored one goal. After crossing over the Middlesex made desperate attempts to equalize and frequently were very near doing so, but the Cheshire backs were always on the ball and gave no chances. Score:—

Cheshires ..... 2 goals.

Middlesex ..... Nil.

LARKIN'S CONVICTION A BLUNDER.

BY-ELECTION RESULTS INFLUENCED.

LLOYD GEORGE THINKS OTHERWISE.

(Reuter's Telegram.)

LONDON, Nov. 11.

The Cabinet meets to-day. In this connection the papers state that several members of the Cabinet are convinced that the imprisonment of Mr. Larkin in Dublin for sedition is one of the most important factors in the by-elections. Reports everywhere in the country show that labour is incensed at the conviction, contrasting Mr. Larkin's treatment with that of Mr. Carson. The "Daily Chronicle," in an editorial, says it appears that Government will atone for what it describes as a stupid blunder by releasing Larkin immediately.

When asked his opinion on the result of the Reading by-election Mr. Lloyd George said, "No one who understands the conditions at Reading will think anything of the result."

COLOURED MAYOR ELECTED.

PROUD OF THE DISTINCTION.

(Reuter's Telegram.)

LONDON, Nov. 11.

An English-born mulatto, named Archer, of the Progressive party, has been elected Mayor of Battersea. In a speech replying to objectors to his appointment from a point of view of colour, he said he was proud to be coloured. Council had made history by electing him as the first coloured Mayor in England.

ROYAL GEOGRAPHICAL SOCIETY.

ANTARCTIC MEDALS PRESENTED.

(Reuter Telegram).

LONDON, Nov. 11.

The Royal Geographical Society has presented special antarctic medals to Lady Scott, Mrs. Wilson, Mrs. Oates, and Mrs. Bowers, to whom the medal of the Italian Geographical Society was also presented.

WELSH MINE DISASTER FUND.

(Reuter's Telegram.)

LONDON, Nov. 11.

The Australian Government has given £2,000 to the Welsh mine disaster fund.

MORE "LIGHTNING STRIKES,"

(Reuter's Telegram.)

LONDON, Nov. 11.

Lightning strikes of orchestras in five music halls in London took place last night. Performances were conducted to the accompaniment of a piano.

HEAVY RAIN AT MADRAS.

WATER KNEE DEEP IN STREETS.

CITY OF PARIS' UNABLE TO BE BERTHED.

(Associated Press.)

MADRAS, Nov. 10.

For the past three days there has been very heavy rain in Madras and many localities in the City are flooded. At Choolai several houses collapsed last night, and Mount Road from Vizianagram Fountain to Chepauk is one huge sheet of water knee deep in many places. Portions of Egmore including the Friend in Need Society's Home on the Poonamallee Road are also under water. Royapuram has also suffered much from the rains.

Intimation has been received of breaches on the East Coast Railway line as also on the South Indian Railway between Cuddalore and Alapakkam.

The City of Paris from London which arrived in Madras yesterday could not be berthed in the harbour on account of foul weather prevailing and she left for Calcutta immediately overcarrying Madras passengers. These passengers will be sent back to Madras at the Steamship Company's expense. For twenty-four hours ending at 8 a.m. yesterday 2-10 inches of rain were recorded. The amount of rain recorded from yesterday till 8 a.m. this morning has been 5-78 inches. Total rainfall recorded since the first April is 46¾ inches and this is more than 12 inches over the average rainfall recorded during past years.

BURMA RICE CROP.

(Associated Press.)

The second forecast of the rice crop in Burma for 1913-14 estimates the crop area under rice in thirty-eight districts at ten million and fifty four thousand (10,054,000) acres as against last year's actuals of nine million nine hundred and ninety two thousand (9,992,000) acres.

TELEGRAPH NOTIFICATION.

The Superintendent, Madras Telegraph Office notifies that all South Indian Lines are working well now.

BIKANER ASSEMBLY.

IMPOSING OPENING CEREMONY'

STRIKING SPEECH BY MAHARAJAH.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

BIKANER, Nov. 11.

The 10th of November 1913, was an epoch-making day in the annals of the State of Bikaner, one of the five senior States of the twenty old states in Rajputana. Through the broad-minded, generous, and enlightened policy of the Ruler, the people of Bikaner were this day formally granted a representative Government on lines suited to local conditions and the people of Bikaner have not been slow to recognize their indebtedness to their Ruler for this and other acts. For some days past public enthusiasm has run high and the popularity of the Maharajah amongst his people has been raised to a still higher pitch and many spontaneous demonstrations must have touched the heart of their Ruler.

Lieutenant-Colonel Windham, British Resident, arrived here on the evening of the 9th November and by the same train came the heir-apparent of Palanpur. They are both staying as guests of His Highness the Maharajah at the Lalgarh Palace. Early on the morning of the 10th, H. H. the Maharao of Kotah arrived here by special train and was met by H. H. the Maharajah at the Railway Station and conducted to the Circuit House.

BRILLIANT INAUGURATION CEREMONY.

The inauguration ceremony was fittingly made the occasion of much pomp and splendour, full State ceremonial being observed. Long before the appointed hour streams of motors and carriages with a few private motor-cars were wending their way towards the King-Emperor George V. Hall, conveying the members-elect and spectators, the nobility, and the gentry of Bikaner to the future hall of the Representative Assembly. First, the booming of guns heralded the departure of the Maharao of Kottah and the Resident from their respective residencies, the salutes being repeated at the King-Emperor's Hall. They were given seats of honour, the gallery of special boxes being reserved for them as also for the heir-apparent of Palanpur. In the galleries and the body of the hall were also assembled the numerous nobles and officials of the State with a good sprinkling of European ladies and gentlemen. A salute of 17 guns at 10-20 a.m., announced the departure of H. H. the Maharajah from the Fort. The road was lined by the various units of the Bikaner State forces with their handsome uniforms, the white uniforms, with red facings and gold of the Gunga Rishala, the famous Bikaner Camel Corps, and the red uniform of the Sadul Light Infantry, the oldest regiment in the Bikaner Army which played a proud part against the rebels in the Mutiny as part of the Bikaner forces co-operating with the British Government were greatly admired, whilst for some people the French grey uniforms of His Highness's Bodyguard had a special attraction. On the road, between the Fort and the King-Emperor's Hall. were erected by the public of Bikaner two very pretty triumphal arches, one covered entirely by paper blowers tastefully arranged and the other being a novel one and faced almost entirely with different kinds of clocks and watches arranged in a neat design, the tribute of the trading community. On this arch, the hands of all the clocks and watches were set 10-30 denoting not only the hour fixed for the inauguration of the Assembly but being emblematical of the State of Bikaner marching with the times. Public enthusiasm was further marked by the whole road from the Fort to the King-Emperor Hall being strewn with real flowers, mostly roses a loyal offering of His Highness's subjects to their ruler on this great and unique occasion.

AN IMPOSING PROCESSION.

His Highness's procession formed an imposing cavalcade, composed of a strong escort of over 200 Lancers and came into view after entering the gardens of the Victoria Memorial Club, inside which is situated the King Emperor's Hall. The Maharajah and the Maharaja-Kumar were in military uniforms of the Gunga Rashala and Sadul Light Infantry respectively. H. H. drove in a State carriage with handsome bay horses ridden by postillions in which were also His Highness's Military Secretary and A. D. C. Punctually at 10-30 a.m., the State carriage pulled up opposite the steps of the Hall and His Highness, on alighting, was met by his cousin Maharaj Bahirunsingh Bahadur, Vice-President, and the members of His Highness's Executive Council, as well as the members-elect of the Representative Assembly. A procession was then formed, the Maharaja's Staff leading the way, whilst the members of Council and the official and non-official members of the Assembly followed in their order of precedence. His Highness the Maharajah occupied the Assembly throne on the topmost dais with the Maharaja-Kumar sitting near him and the two other members of the reigning family, who are also members of the Assembly, sitting on a lower dais, whilst to his right and left and in front in the shape of an elongated semi-circle where His Highness's nobles, the members of the Executive Council and the non-official members. Standing behind His Highness were five Huzuris bearing the regalia of the State Sword, shield and the chanwars and morchhols, all adding a picturesque effect to a beautiful Hall well filled with fine old Rajput faces and all that is associated with honour and chivalry.

THE MAHARAJAH'S EDICT.

The proceedings were opened by the Home Member of Council reading the Maharajah's edict directing the establishment of the Assembly, after which the members took the oath of allegiance to His Highness. This formed another impressive assembly, the Indian Members in accordance with custom presenting nazars to His Highness. The members after taking the oath of allegiance and loyalty to their Maharajah and his house further undertook to bear allegiance and loyalty through their own ruler to His Imperial Majesty the King-Emperor and to his rightful heirs and successors of the Royal and Imperial House of England.

MAHARAJAH'S SPEECH.

His Highness delivered a very striking and impressive speech which was of a more than local importance and which was warmly applauded and well received. He said:—

Gentlemen,—All the necessary formalities having now been observed, I have much pleasure in hereby declaring open the Representative Assembly of the Bikaner State Gentlemen of the Representative Assembly, I offer you, one and all, a most cordial welcome and at the outset of our proceedings and as our first corporate act I ask you, my first Representative Assembly, to join me in formally tendering through the Government of India to His Imperial and Most Gracious Majesty the King-Emperor a respectful message of our unflinching loyalty and deep devotion to His Imperial Majesty and of our devout wishes for the health and long life of the King-Emperor and Queen Empress and the Royal Family. The gracious interest which our King-Emperor is pleased to take in the Rulers and States of India and the unmistakable sympathy which His Imperial Majesty evinces for India and the millions of his subjects out here is well-known throughout the length and breadth of India, and I consider it as most auspicious that the Assembly should have its permanent home in the building associated with the name of our King-Emperor and which is built to commemorate the visit of Their Imperial Majesties to Bikaner with which they honoured us in 1905. I am sure I am echoing the sentiments of my people when I say with what pleasure we see at present here to-day in the galleries of this hall the British Resident who has officially come here on this great occasion in response to my formal invitation, and also with what pleasure we welcome His Highness the Maharao Sahib of Kotah and the Nawabzada Sahib of Palanpur who are here as my honoured guests.

His late Highness was able to leave the State in a prosperous condition considering the circumstances then existing, for in the all too short space of the fifteen years' of his reign not only were the heavy State debts cleared off but the income of the State was more than doubled, the figures standing at Rs. 16,15,319 in the year of his demise. During the 11 years' regime of the Council of Regency, the State revenues were on an average enhanced by another 3 lakhs approximately whilst the total figures for the official financial year ending 30th September, 1913, were 53,61,047 as against the ordinary receipts of 20 lakhs in the year 1891-93 when I assumed the reins of Government which represents a nett increase of Rs. 7¾ lakhs in the financial year just over as compared with the year preceding and of 33 lakhs since my coming of age nearly 15 years ago. The burden of taxation on the people have side by side been very considerably lightened by past years. You will remember that a most undesirable tax i.e., the import and export duty on grain averaging over one lakh of rupees per annum and which has in the past yielded to the State as much as over 2¼ lakhs under both heads, was remitted only last year on the occasion of my Jubilee whilst the State has in addition given the most liberal advancies and aid to the people for 'tacavi" and for the construction of and repairs to wells, lakes etc. and remissions of Land Revenue. We have already a splendid asset in our State Railways and we are in hope with the sanction of the Government of India for which we have applied, about to embark on the construction of a very important section forming a valuable addition to our Railway system, and on some very important canal irrigation in the northern portions of our State.

A FURTHER STAGE OF PROGRESS.

I therefore think that the further stage in the evolution of our State and it is to mark this that we are gathered here this day. I think the time has come when I have to look to you and to all sections of the committee for a greater measure of assistance in the government of the State than has hitherto been possible. I as the father and the Ruler and leader of my people desire to take them into my confidence now that they are daily proving themselves more worthy of it and to seek their regular and formal help in the heavy responsibilities that weigh me down. I desire to have your advice and counsel on the many difficult problems of administration that now constantly arise and I wish also as a mark of my trust and affection for my people that the laws by which their lives are governed shall so far as possible be framed by them themselves. But it would, of course, not be feasible to call together all the citizens even of one town to advise or deliberate on any point of public interest and it becomes necessary therefore to introduce the principle of representation, that is that only a practicable number of individuals who have your confidence and mine should be summoned for this purpose.

After referring to the Edict announcing the creation of the Assembly, the Maharajah said:—The edict and the rules published to-day in connection with the Representative Assembly are I hope clear. So only a few remarks are called for from me as to the actual constitution of the Assembly, its powers and duties. On a comparison you will find that none of the important principles have been curtailed which were mentioned in my speech at the Jubilee Durbar on the 24th September 1912. The Assembly is to consist of 35 members including the 6 members of my Executive Council, ten members to be elected, and nineteen to be nominated by me. The preparation and consideration of all the rules connected with the Assembly and the working out of all the details naturally took some time and as I did not wish to further delay the inauguration of the Assembly I have on this occasion nominated all the members to represent the various communities but on the expiry of the term of 3 years of the present Assembly the members who have to be elected shall be sent to the Assembly by their different electorates as shown in the rules. Some day no doubt when the State and people have acquired more practical experience in such matters the number of elected members may be increased, but in the meantime the deficiency must be met by the greater breadth of view and the knowledge of individuals which my position as head of the State gives me, whilst on the subject of elections I might add that it is my intention to pass a Municipal Act and have all or a certain proportion of Municipal Commissioners elected by electorates of residents in the municipality when the Municipal Act comes into operation and I am at present also considering a scheme for organising and improving the District Municipalities and the Municipal system throughout the State. As regards legislation it was with great pleasure that I found it possible to grant to the Representative Assembly enhanced powers and to remove the restriction which I had foreshadowed in my speech last year, for it will be apparent from the rules that the Representative Assembly subject to certain safeguards and stipulations will finally deal with legislative measures in the State.

SUCCESS OR FAILURE.

In conclusion His Highness referred to Lord Hardinge's remark at the State Banquet at Bikanir last year that they should, in the matter of the enlarged Councils, have the same experience as the Government of India and proceeded:—"I would like to remind you also that your success or failure is of importance not only to the Bikanir State but that the failure of this experiment which is a novel one for this part of India might ultimately retard similar development and progress in other States. Whilst speaking in all modesty the failure of such institutions in Oriental countries and states cannot but have a prejudicial effect on the development of Governments on such progressive and liberal lines, a form of Government in which I am a great believer subject to certain safeguards and alterations wherever required to meet peculiar and local circumstances and further a form of government which in my personal opinion will be the one prevailing in most countries in the not very distant future. With these remarks, I must leave the future in your hands with a devout prayer to the Almighty to guide your labours so that they may always be directed towards the safety, honour and welfare of the State and people of Bikanir."

The ceremonies came to a conclusion with prayers for His Highness the Maharaja and the blessing of the Assembly by the Raja's pandits. Another impressive scene, in which the same formalities were observed on the departure of Their Highness the Maharaja. the Maharaja of Kottah and the British Resident, as on their arrival, thus came to a most successful close. A function which for its dignity and on account of everything being carried out in excellent order and perfect precision and without a single hitch will long remain in the memory of those privileged to witness it and which every one hopes will mark a further era of loyalty to their Ruler and the people of Bikanir.

Gongs were sounded in almost all the temples in the city of Bikanir. At the same time there was a firing of a salute of 17 guns to mark the establishment of the Representative Assembly. Earlier during the ceremonies after the reading of the Edict special religious services were held in honour of the occasion. After the inauguration, whilst many instances have come to notice of charitable acts by the rich people of the capital, one enterprising and generous minded Seth fed all the in-door patients of the main hospital at the Capital.

CARELESS CONSERVANCY CART DRIVER.

BLAMED BY JURY FOR CAUSING CHILD'S DEATH.

On the morning of the 9th instant while Sukia Gama, a Hindu Municipal cart driver, was driving a kutchra waggon at Pinjrapole, he knocked down and ran over one Dayalal Gopalal, a Hindu child, who was playing near the steps of his house. The child was picked up dead and his body was taken to the morgue where Mr. H. P. Lattey, Deputy Coroner held an inquest yesterday regarding the circumstances touching his death. The evidence recorded at the morgue by several eye-witnesses of this unfortunate occurrance, led to show that t driver was warned to be careful as the child was playing right in his way and was in immenient danger of being run over but instead of taking heed to this warning which was shouted out to him by passers by, he cooly continued urging his bullocks on and even after having run over the child, would not pull up his cart. The driver was chased by these eye witnesses and arrested. The jury returned a verdict that death was caused by being run over by Municipal cart No. 17, and that blame attached to the driver.

THE STRANDED HAJ STEAMER.

PILGRIMS DO NOT REACH JEDDAH IN TIME.

A telegram has been received from the Captain of the s.s. Alfeld, which left Bombay for Jeddah with 930 pilgrims on board and was stranded on the voyage, that the vessel has been refloated with the assistance of H. M. S. Woodcock, but the pilgrims however have missed the Haj, owing to their late arrival. The Haj, moreover, took place a day earlier. On a telegram being sent to Jeddah from Camran on the 6th, the s. s. Koweit left for the stranded vessel in order to carry the pilgrims to Jeddah in time for the Haj, but as the day appointed for the Haj ceremony was fixed for the 8th instant, the vessel could not convey the pilgrims to Jeddah in time. The damage sustained by the s. s. Alfeld has not yet been ascertained.

A DANGEROUS PRACTICE.

While running along Hornby Road, attempting to board a tram car on the move from the off-side, a Mahomedan lad named Ismail Alli was knocked off and badly injured his right foot. He was removed to the G. T. Hospital for treatment.

HIGH COURT.

APPELLATE SIDE.

UNCLE MURDERS HIS NEPHEW FOR FOUR RUPEES.

ACCUSED SENTENCED TO DEATH.

Child Sacrificed for the Sake of Its Ornaments.

(Before Justices Heaton and Shah.)

HUSSEIN DADASAB *v.* KING-EMPEROR.

This was an appeal from the decision of Mr. E. H. E. Leggatt, Sessions Judge of Dharwar, who convicted the accused under Section 302 of the Indian Penal Code for murdering one Mahabubsab, a boy of five years, and sentenced him to death. The facts of the case are briefly these:—The boy Mahabubsab was last seen alive on the 17th of June 1913. The same day, the accused was seen going along the road with the boy, who after that was not seen again alive. The boy's father returning from his work at noon missed the boy and a search was thereupon made but to no effect. Next day, accused told the boy's father Rahimansab that the body of the boy was in a certain well. A party went to the well and there found the body of the child. The body was taken out and a pair of bracelets was found to be missing. Information was given to the police and an investigation followed but accused at first could not be found. When found and questioned, he disclosed to the Police the facts that he robbed the boy of his ornaments valued at Rs. 4 and threw the boy into the well for fear of detection. He further related that he pawned the bracelets to a Mahomedan woman for Rs. 2-8 and with the money received had bought some cloth. The accused took the Police to the house of the woman and being given marked money, recovered the bracelets. He also pointed out the shop at which he had bought the cloth. He was then sent before a Magistrate and he made a confession admitting that he had robbed the boy of his ornaments and for fear of detection had thrown him into the well. Before the committing Magistrate accused adhered to his confession, but in the Sessions Court denied knowing anything of the offence and stated that he was tortured and tutored and so made the confession. The accused did not call any evidence for the defence. The Assessors, however, after hearing the Prosecution case came to the conclusion that accused was not guilty of any offence, holding that the circumstantial evidence adduced by the prosecution was wholly unreliable and that the accused being a relation of the deceased boy would not murder him for the sake of a paltry sum. The Sessions Judge, differing from the Assessors, found the accused guilty of murder and sentenced him to death.

Mr G. P. Murdeshwar, appointed by the Registrar, appeared for the accused.

The Government pleader appeared for the Crown.

Their Lordships, after hearing the arguments on behalf of the accused, confirmed the conviction and sentence and dismissed the appeal of the accused.

ORIGINAL SIDE.

SHORT CAUSE.

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANK SUED.

(Before Mr. Justice Beaman).

PETER CARVALHO *v.* HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

This was a suit to recover from the defendant Bank. Rs. 1,243-7-7. One Sentorio Aemiliano Carvalho, the brother of the plaintiff had died. The deceased had during his life time a current account with the defendant Bank, the account being headed the account of "Tantor Carvalho" trading as Santon and Co. After the death of his brother the plaintiff had, with the widow's consent, obtained letters of administration to the estate of the deceased. The defendant Bank however refused to pay to the plaintiff the amount due to the estate of the deceased on the ground that in the letters the deceased was called Sentorio Aemiliano Carvalho, while the name in the account was different.

Mr. Jafferbhai appeared for the plaintiff.

The plaintiff deposed to the fact that the deceased and the person named in the account were the same and that the name in the account was only an anglicized form of the Portuguese name.

His Lordship ordered the monies to be paid to the plaintiff.

Attorney for the plaintiff C. P. D'Cunha.

INSPECTION OF ACCOUNT BOOKS.

ALLEGED "CONTEMPT."

(Before Mr. Justice Beaman.)

BAI DIWALI *v.* RAJARAM BAPUJI AND ANOTHER.

This was a notice of motion calling upon the defendants to shew cause why they should not be committed for contempt of court in having failed to produce for the inspection of the plaintiff's attorneys the account books of the firm of Jiwa Coorji and Co., and the title-deeds of the properties at Mahuwa, as directed by the court. The notice also called upon the first defendant Rajaram Bapuji to shew cause why he should not be removed from the joint receivership and Jadavji Punja appointed sole receiver, or, in the alternative, why an official receiver should not be appointed.

Mr. Moos appeared for the plaintiff in support of the notice of motion.

Mr. R. D. N. Wadia appeared to shew cause.

Rajaram Bapuji and Jadavji Punja, the father of the plaintiff, were by a consent order in the above suit, appointed joint receivers of the immoveable properties and other assets of the firm of Jiva Coorji and Co. The books of account of the said firm were by the court's order placed in the custody of the defendants' attorneys with liberty to the plaintiff's attorneys to take inspection of all the books of account as well as of the title-deeds of the said immoveable properties, including certain immoveable properties at Mahuwa. After the passing of the order by the court, the plaintiff's attorneys repeatedly requested the defendant's attorneys to make an appointment for inspection of the firm's books and the title-deeds, but to no purpose. They also asked for inspection of the accounts kept by Rajaram as receiver, but this also was refused. This was necessary, as the plaintiff's attorneys were informed by Jadavji Punja, the other receiver, that Rajaram was winding up the affairs of the firm of Jiva Coorji and Co., without consulting him, and that he was making unauthorised payments and trading on his own account with assets belonging to the partnership. The said Rajaram had been using one of the houses belonging to the partnership for his own purposes and needlessly employing a large number of servants. In this way, he had run up the establishment charges to about Rs. 400 per month. He refused to allow Jadavji Punja to have any access to the books and accounts unless he consented to sign the accounts as made up by him (Rajaram). He also failed to prepare a statement of the assets and liabilities of the firm.

Under the circumstances, the plaintiff submits that Rajaram has wilfully disobeyed the order of the court and ought to be removed from his office as receiver. The plaintiff also prays for an *ex parte* decree against the defendants, as the time for defendants to file their affidavit of documents and written statement has expired without their doing either the one or the other.

By consent of the parties the court passed an order appointing Mr. R. D. Sethna as receiver in place of the joint receivers, who were to be discharged on their accounts being passed by Mr. Sethna. The books of account and the title-deeds of the Mahuwa property were forthwith to be handed over to the Official Receiver, who was to allow full and free inspection to the parties. The Receiver was to continue paying *interim* maintenance to all parties as ordered previously and to pay Rs. 60 per month to Rajaram for *interim* maintenance. In default of the defendants filing their written statements within three weeks, the suit was to appear on the board for *ex parte* decree on the 4th December 1913. Costs to be costs in the cause.

Solicitors for the plaintiffs: Maneklal and Tyabji.

Solicitors for the defendants: Shamrao, Minocher and Hiralal.

THE CAUSE LIST.

BOARD FOR WEDNESDAY, 12th OF NOVEMBER, 1913.

Before the Hon'ble Sir Dinsha D. Davar

In the Division Court No. 46.

For Examination of Witnesses (in Chambers.)

In Re Indian Co's Act VI of 1882—Payne & Co. In Re The Credit Bank of India Ld. v. Dossabhai Ardeshir Cama & anr. Patell & Ez. Mehta & D. Mansukhlal J. H. & Co. Payne & Co. Matubhai J. & M. J. A. Valles Daphtary F. & D. J. O. 1-11-13 Part Heard.

To Speak to the Minutes of Consent Order (In Court).

496-13—Payne & Co.—Haji Abdulla Haji Mahomed v. Haji Siddick Haji Siddick Haji Mahomed & Pestonji R. K. Co. Crawford B. & Co.

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

Long Cause.

223-06—Payne and Co. The Advocate-General of Bombay, v Moosa Haji Hassam and ors. Bhai Shunker K. and G. For further Hearing Matu Bhai J. and M.

For Hearing on Exceptions to Special Comr's. Report.

1113-12—Sm. B. & Co. Keshow Raghoba Lote v. Kashinath Ganpatrao Kanga & S.

Long Causes.

O. S. 301-13—Patell and Ez Roque Estevas Periera alias Rock Stevens Periera v Rozario Mathai D'Silva alias Roger Mathias D. Silva and ors. Patell and Ez. Bhimji and Co.

O. S. 303-13—Patell and Ez. Roque Estevas Periera alias Rock Steven Periera v Roger Mathias D'Silva and ors. Patell and Ez Bhimji and Co.

1016-13—Madhowji K. and Ch. Jamnadas Vithaldas v. Narotam Anandji Mansukhlal J. H. and Co.

155-13—In person Menasseh Jacob Menasseh v Abrahim E. J. Abrahim Ard. H. D and Co.

172-13—Mulla and Mulla Abdulla bin Ahmed Masib v Damodherdas Kallianji and Co. and anr. Dastur and Co.

178-13—Motichand & D Lalibhai widow v Baboolal Laloobhai Edgelow G. W & Co

184-13—Jamsetji R & D Messrs. Nirbhandas Ratanchand a firm v. The Presidency Mills Co Payne & Co

187-13—Dastur & Co. Ratanlal Choonilal Panalal v. The Municipal Comr. for the City of Bombay Crawford B & Co.

203-13—S. A. Tyabji Atmaram Mangesh Dubhashi v. Laxmibai alias Lanu widow Nadirshaw & D.

217-13—Dubash & Co. A. E. Giagnnacopulo v Messrs. Ralli Bros. a firm Little & Co

221-13—Payne & Co. Hafizboo widow v Ranchordas Dharsi & ors. Little & Co.

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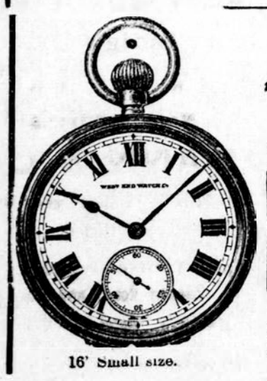

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LORD CREWE'S SPEECH.

Lord Crewe, Secretary of State for India, entertained at the India Office on Oct. 20, a large number of officers newly appointed to Government services in India, says the "Manchester Guardian." Among those who accepted Lord Crewe's invitation were some 35 newly-appointed officers of the Indian Civil Service who have just completed their year of probationary training in England. In addition there were present a number of officers recruited for other important services, such as the police, educational forestry, and public works departments. The total number who accepted the Secretary of State's invitation was about 75.

Lord Crewe, who was supported by members of the Council of India, the Under Secretaries of State, and some officials of the India Office, received the guests in the Council-room.

In the course of the proceedings, which were quite informal, Lord Crewe, wishing those starting for India *bon voyage* on behalf of the Government gave a brief address on the duties and responsibilities of an Indian career. He said that the last occasion on which any Secretary of State addressed those who were going out to join the service in India was in 1909, when Lord Morley, whom he described as the most distinguished living Oxford man, addressed the Oxford probationers at an entertainment which was given to them by members of the University. He (Lord Crewe) sincerely hoped that the practice of welcoming those about to go to India might be continued in future years. The Civil Service, including that branch of it which went out to India, was a thoroughly picked service. It was also striking from another point of view that the India Service was, relatively to the size of the country, a small service.

TASK BECOMING HARDER.

In studying the careers of a considerable number of men who had in past years held the highest positions in this work in the India Civil Service he had been impressed throughout with the exceedingly large number of whom it was specially stated by their biographers that they were remarkable for the close touch into which they had got with the Indian races, and for the manner in which they had developed the sympathy of those among whom they were serving. The test imposed upon those who now went out to India was in this respect a harder one than it used to be in generations past. A great many of them had to deal with those who stood on an equal plane with themselves, both in intellect and in acquired knowledge, and that was why in some respects the task of the Indian civil servant tended to become continually and increasingly a harder one. Lord Morley spoke of the constitutional changes which had recently been brought about in India in 1909, just before he made his speech, and in the years which had since elapsed they had had full experience of those changes, particularly of the changes in the Legislative Councils of India. Well, they were able to say that the foresight shown by the Secretary of State and the Viceroy of that time in bringing about these changes had justified itself and the result had vindicated their action and had shown that in granting these increased powers they were doing wisely. But from their point of view, one effect of all this had been to increase not merely the actual discussions taking place in the Legislative Councils, but both in the press and elsewhere, and even in society, it had increased the amount of criticism levelled in India at the Government and at its agents.

LAX CRITICISM

I do not mean to say, Lord Crewe continued that the Government of India is likely to be subjected, or can be subjected to the kind of criticism which is frequently levelled at His Majesty's Government, both corporately and individually. It is quite evident that in a country governed as India is that kind of criticism—of lax criticism—could not possibly be tolerated, and it is no easy matter in India to draw the precise line between what is inadmissible and what, however little one may like it, ought not to be suppressed. But that line has to be drawn, and we must be determined not to resent excessively the criticism which is levelled at us for the work which we are conscientiously doing. You have to answer for and uphold the name and character of Britain in the very responsible positions which you will hold in India. The name and character of an Englishman, of a Briton, is, however, differently considered in different parts of India. Quite necessarily in a country where there are so many different civilisations, what may be expected of an Englishman in Calcutta or Bombay is obviously not precisely the same as is expected of an Englishman who is administering a wild district inhabited by uncivilised tribes.

A JUNGLE STORY.

I remember hearing years ago in India a story of a young subaltern who went alone on a shooting expedition away into the wild country of the Malabar Coast. The poor fellow was attacked by fever in the jungle, died, and was buried, and the people where he died felt themselves in no little difficulty as to how his spirit might be pacified and not haunt them. It was necessary, therefore, to place upon his grave something distinctively British, which would keep the spirit quiet. They were a hundred miles from any cantonment, but it was told that a small party of these simple folk went down to this cantonment and purchased a bottle of whisky, two bottles of soda-water, and a paper of cheroots, which they placed on the grave, and I was told that, in spite of difficulties, every year a party of them trotted down for the same purpose. Well, whisky and soda-water are not things to be spurned at the proper time and place, still less cigars, but I should somehow wish that the concrete expression of our national genius had been in some respects different. In conclusion, Lord Crewe advised everybody who went into such a service as the Indian service to cultivate some taste or hobby of his own outside his actual official work.

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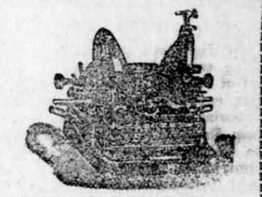

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CHAFING DISH COOKERY.

Chafing dish cookery is a mighty useful thing to know, perhaps more so in England, but even out here I have found it come in most opportunely on several occasions when there have been slight domestic upheavals, which occur in the best regulated families, where there are such possibilities of sudden sickness. One of the little difficulties in this country where all doors and windows stand open is the concentration of the flame, and I had a small, four-leaved screen made just tall enough to nearly reach the hot water pan, but I did rather a silly thing at first in covering it daintily with furniture damask which despite its wooliness, caught fire one fine day and gave me a lively five minutes. The next, I had made a trifle wider in the leaf so that it was not quite so near the flame, and soaked some thick serge in alum water over and over again, drying, it well between each soaking, which rendered it so fire-proof that it is practically so, as far as my use of it is concerned; even if it did catch, it would only smoulder and give ample warning that it had done so. This same sort of thing is most useful for any cooking with spirit and for my little stove which I use a great deal I have had a cylinder of tin made open at both ends which just fits to where the kettle or saucepan stands over the flame. It is not only much safer, but one can use it anywhere, unless there is a hurricane blowing and incidentally, it saves a lot of spirit; the heat being thus concentrated the food is boiled much quicker. I used to have tea with a friend, now in England, who preferred, rightly, to make her own brew of tera wth the water boiled in a spirit kettle, but, have I not waited patiently while the said spirit arrangement was stood in first one place then another, to try and keep it out of the breeze, which seemed to be everywhere, though up to then I had imagined from my feelings that there was no breeze anywhere! And it had never come into my goosey head then to evolve so simple a remedy as a little screen.

WHAT A CHAFING DISH.

To return to the chafing dish; let us first go over the different parts of it and learn their names, so that when they are mentioned in the recipes, you will the more readily understand about them. Just a word or two of wisdom first, on the abuse of the chafing dish. It is immensely useful for preparing the dishes for which it is suited, but folk will insist on trying to turn it into a sort of miniature cooking stove and demand more from it than was ever intended, or than it can possibly do with satisfaction to those who try it so unduly. Goodness knows its powers are varied enough, but they must be used on the right kind of materials and in the right way. A chafing dish usually consists of four parts called as follows. The framework or stand in which the lamp is set, the lamp; the hotwater pan and the blazer in which the food is cooked. It is well also to have a flagon of some sort with a long curved spout for the spirit, as it is easier to fill the lamp and much safer than a bottle or jug besides preventing the spirit evaporating, which it does with great rapidity if left uncovered. Two or three polished wooden or bone spoons and a three-pronged fork are necessary; the one for stirring the food and the other for removing it and serving it out; a large flexible bladed knife is also most useful. The whole paraphernalia should be set on atray large enough to take all the things and leave plenty of room for the cooking pr cess.

MODE OF USING IT.

The hot water pan is used for all cooking processes which require time and slowness. For the quicker modes of frying and broiling the hotwater pan may be removed and the lamp raised to the level of the blazer by a little stand supplied for the purpose. Use the best spirit available, for the heat is greater and the odour of bad spirit robs the process of all its usefulness no one wants to eat anything of which the cooking has filled the room with a sickening odour. Fill the hotwater pan one-fourth full of as hot water as possible to save time and spirit. Otherwise you must wait till the cold water boils. Until you are very "au fait" with the process be content to cook a very few simple dishes and waste no time in elaborate garnishings, it was never meant for that sort of thing. Let the plates be piping hot and the food served in them quickly from the chafing dish the moment it is ready; therein lies half the pleasure and niceness of this mode of cookery. Prepare *everything* beforehand systematically, and place it on a table close at hand so that no time is wasted rushing for this and that while the rest is getting overcooked, with the inevitable result that the whole thing is a wretched failure. In no form of cooking is the head more useful, so that each dish is thought out beforehand and every single thing that will be needed for it is under your hand. All the ingredients should be accurately measured beforehand and set in little plates or saucers; cream whipped; meat pounded or minced; cheese grated; and toast prepared and kept hot etc. I always arrange, should I be making two or three dishes (which is the utmost that can be managed with one chafing dish) to have the requisites for each dish standing in a little cluster together, so that there is no picking the things out from others not at that time required. As you find yourself learned and quick in the use of this fascinating little stove, you may add one or two more spoons, a skimmer, an egg poacher, and two frypans one to be used only for omelettes. The most suitable preparations for the chafing dish are light ragouts, eggs, omelettes, light stews and "creams", fish savouries and second courses etc.

In deciding whether to use the blazer or not, you must consider how the dish would be cooked on an ordinary stove; for instance if a "roux" has to be made by cooking flour and butter together and then adding liquid to make a sauce you would use the blazer. If, however, milk may have to be scalded or flour to be mixed and cooked with liquid, you would require the hot water pan underneath the blazer. Any stew which requires meat to be heated in a sauce or beaten eggs added to it should be done over hot water. But chops, fillets of steak, small birds and such like should, be done directly over the flame, whether in the blazer or the extra saute or frying pans. Let us now take a few typical dishes and carry them through as an object lesson for further practice.

OYSTER OMELETTE.

This can be made with any other addition in place of the oyster Set a sufficient number of freshly opened oysters to cook over the hot water in their own liquor till well heated; drain; and after removing the beards cut them into small pieces. Beat up the yolks of four eggs, add pepper, salt and the oysters and lastly the whipped egg whites. Melt a tablespoonful of good fat in the omelette pan or blazer over the flame, pour in the egg, stir lightly and superficially after loosening the sides as they cook, till the egg begins to thicken, then shake it to one side, fold it over in a roll, cook for a few seconds longer and serve at once.

CREAMED FISH.

Prepare the fish by freeing it from bone, skin and coarse bits, and shredding it finely. In the blazer over the flame, melt a tablespoonful of good fat and stir into it the same of floor, cooking the two together without browning; add gradually a large cupful of milk and boil it well for five minutes stirring the while. Add pepper, salt, a grate of nutmeg and lime rind, a drop or two of onion juice. Place the blazer over the hot water, add the prepared fish and let it simmer for ten minutes; at the last add a little lime juice and two tablespoonfuls of cream or undiluted preserved milk. Just heat up well and serve on a hot dish.

RECHAUFFE OF ANY COLD MEAT.

Prepare the meat like the fish, but cut it into small strips. Saute, these over the flame in a little hot fat with seasoning to taste till slightly coloured and then mix in any good brown sauce, two tablespoonfuls of sherry and a teaspoonful of red currant jelly with Worcester or other sauce, etc. Allow the meat to simmer gently for twenty minutes over the hot water.

FISH OR OTHER CROQUETTES.

Make a roux as given in the second recipe letting it cook a rich brown if the meat is beef, mutton or game, and mix in the water or white or brown sauce accordingly to make a thick paste. Prepare the fish or meat and heat it in the thick panada and then spread it thickly on a dish to cool. Form it into rolls or ovals, egg and breadcrumb them and fry them in the blazer over the flame in boiling fat till a golden brown.

FILLETS OF BEEF IN HASTE,

Cut the fillets into rather thin slices of suitable size, flattening them and trimming them neatly; season with salt, pepper and a dash of tobasco sause and onion juice. Heat a tablespoonful of good fat in the blazer over the flame and cook the fillets for three to five minutes on each side. Remove the fillets on to a hot dish and pour off the fat from the pan and put in a wineglassful of Lemco and water, with a little seasoning and pour this over the fillets.

KIDNEYS AND TOMATOES.

Well wash in several waters, dry, skin and slice rather thinly three sheep's kidneys, seasoning them with pepper and salt; melt a tablespoonful of fat in the blazer over the flame and fry in it a teaspoonful of grated onion till brown, then throw in the kidneys; stir well and sprinkle over them a dessertspoonful of flour and continue stirring till browned. Add two peeled and sliced tomatoes, two or three tablespoonfuls of sherry the same of good stock and cook together for five minutes. Serve on sippets of fried toast.

CREAMED POTATOES.

For this use about six medium sized potatoes, slice them, season with pepper and salt. In a tablespoonful of fat fry a whole grated onion till faintly brown, then add the potatoes and shake them over the flame for five minutes. Add a wineglassful of good white sauce and cook all over the hotwater pan for ten to twelve minutes. Mix the yolks of two eggs with a little milk, add to this and heat without boiling, adding a teaspoonful of minced parsley and a little lime juice.

Of course there are literally hundreds of dishes which can be accomplished with the chafing dish, but enough examples have been given to set any one with a desire to experiment for herself on the track of a very fascinating pursuit. There can be no doubt that the food cooked quickly and served instantly has a different flavour to that done in the ordinary way, and it is a great reward to see how much the "good man" appreciates one's successful efforts. I say successful, because it is a great mistake to do anything of this sort in public till you have practised and are quite sure of doing it well; men are always inclined to imagine that women will not take the trouble to make themselves masters of what they undertake—I am bound to own that it has been a too true indictment in the past—so you will get rather annoyingly chaffed if your efforts end in a messy and unappetising daub which of course he will be amused to say make him feel quite sick. I have been experimenting with the vegetable fat called Nucoline of which I spoke last week and find it super-excellent for all frying purposes and it makes beautifully light cakes and baked puddings. For boiled puddings nothing is better than finely minced suet, but a pudding with suet needs double the time for boiling than is usually allowed, to make it wholesome. It should boil for at least four hours instead of the two usually indicated. With the arrangement of a screen for the flame one can use the chafing dish in quite a current of air so that one is not boiling oneself in the process as you must if using an unprotected flame in a closed up room.

THE ARTISTIC CAREER.

MR. SHAW'S REFLECTIONS.

In the Three Arts Club, Marylebone-road, a temple of the arts of painting, music, and the drama, Mr. Bernard Shaw spoke on October 20, to a large audience of members—the club is a ladie's club and Miss Lena Ashwell was in the chair—on the "Economics of the Three Arts." Mr. Shaw's own description of his observations was "these rather rambling remarks," and he admittedly only touched the fringe of his subject, says the "Daily Telegraph."

Briefly, his "message" was that the artist should face the fact that the "market value" he receives may have no relation whatever to the real value of his work, and that, in order to reach a position in which he is superior to the fierce competition in the artistic professions, he must either seek to develop a special talent in the case of the individual, or, in the case of the mass, "combine" in the endeavour to secure a minimum subsistence wage.

Mr. Shaw, reminding his hearers of a previous address in which he had pointed out that the general belief of the human race was that the artist was a blackguard and that the ordinary peasant, labourer, or trader regarded art as a vice, said that on that occasion he had addressed himself to their souls; on this occasion he meant to address himself to their pockets, because if they did not understand about the economics of their art, they were certain largely to make fools of themselves. (Hear, hear.) The moment they came to the question of what an artist was worth they were met at once with an immense mass of anomalies that were extremely repugnant to their sense of the values of things. They found that the exchange value of what they got not only bore no relation whatever to what they felt to be their real value, but the two things were sometimes in distinct contradiction. In the case of the artist there was this special feature, that what the artist sold in the market was himself, and the anomalies were staggering. He found it difficult without hurting somebody's feelings to give an illustration of people who were relatively overpaid but let them take the case of the lady who was paid largely for a very liberal exhibition of her face and figure. She had no real talent, but for a certain period of her life she was quite highly paid, and was put in a position where she could have motor-cars and fur coats, and mix with the best society. On the other hand, Florence Nightingale and Josephine Butler were not only not paid at all, but violently maltreated and abused, and Joan of Arc, among women, and Jesus among men, for rendering important service and devoting their lives to doing so, were put to an extremely cruel death, and up to the point of death discouraged to the extent they could be discouraged. That was society expressing its opinion of their value.

ARTISTS AND FISH.

There was no use quarrelling with that in doing what many artists began by doing, saying they did a better class of work, and insisting on being paid more for it, than the man who was doing a lower class of work. The artist must thoroughly understand that the market value for which he sold himself had no relation whatever to the essential social utility. "You have to make up year mind," said the speaker, "that when you are doing work of the very highest value, probably you will have an extremely hard time of it. You may be fined, imprisoned forcibly fed—(laughter)—and if you carry your work to the highest point probably you will be executed. (Laughter.) I don't know why that should be such an amusing prospect. I suppose the majority of us feel we are not very likely to get to that particular point."

What they wanted to know was how much they could venture to ask for their services. They had to sell themselves on exactly the same terms as fish are sold by the fishmonger, and their price would be strictly regulated by supply and demand. If they studied a Bond-street fishmonger they would find that early in the day the price of fish was high, that later in the day, when there was no prospect of selling it, it was really given away. They would discover further from the jewellers' windows that diamonds and gold did not fluctuate in this way. That was because diamonds and gold would keep. The artist was like the fish, and when he was selling himself he had to consider the point whether he would keep. They must remember that when a woman was young and pretty she was saleable, but these looks would not keep, and if her good looks went, and she had no talent for which there was a demand, she got rather into the position of the fish. Nobody wanted her, and she could not get artistic employment at all.

"If you are an actress," explained Mr. Shaw at this juncture, "you sell your person, your face and figure; if you are a musician you sell your hair." (Laughter.) There was no art, he added, parenthetically, in which people had to sell themselves so deplorably as in his own profession of journalism.

RISING TO THE TOP.

Proceeding, he said the price of the artist depended on the quantity of him there was in the market. How was the young artist to rise above the fierce competition? He laid down two ways. One was by the artist cultivating his talent to a point at which it became exceptional and could not be replaced. Then the artist became like fish that was scarce, with this advantage over the fish, that whereas when the fish was eaten it was eaten, the artist could be eaten over and over again, and be none the worse; and the taste for him was apt to grow. (Laughter.) "Take Miss Ashwell," said Mr. Shaw gallantly, with a glance at his chair woman, "the more she is eaten the more she is liked." "And," he added practically, "having developed a very exceptional degree of talent she has been able (I suppose) to amass an amount of money that would make the mouths of the great mass of her fellow-workers water." (Cheers.)

Proceeding with his point of cultivating special talent, Mr. Shaw pointed as an illustration—the figures he said were those of his own earlier time—to the actor who got £20 a week, and the actor who got £40. The difference in the sums was due to the fact that the later was able to "draw" on his own personal account people who went to the theatre not for the play or the author, but to see the actor act. He was thus paid an extra sum which was the "rent" of his "ability," just as Patti was paid a larger sum than any other artist who took the Albert Hall for a concert because she could fill it. "Scientifically," interpolated the Fabian Mr. Shaw, "an artist is worth in the market always just a little less than the amount of money he draws." He reverted to Patti for a moment to explain, speaking from knowledge gained in his musical critic, that Patti was a very good woman of business, and he urged his hearers to look to this side of their career.

Then the eager young auditors had a digression on the artistic conscience and how to prevent it hampering advancement unduly. To the young man who insists on writing symphonic poems Mr. Shaw, it appeared, gives the advice, "Go and get a job as conductor of a band at a theatre." By so doing he learns to conduct a band, to score for an orchestra, and, in addition to his well-known skill in writing symphonic poems—(laughter)—to provide "six bars of stuff what you call tremolando," so as to "get" somebody "up the stage" with one touch of the oboe "at the fifth bar." "It is astonishing," said Mr. Shaw, the producer, "the promptitude with which a conductor does this, and cuts it down by half if the leading artist will only go up half the way."

A PERSONAL NOTE.

But against the lure of doing the interior work for say, ten years time, and then setting about to produce, he warned the audience sternly. "At the end of the ten years," he said, "you won't be able to. You will find you have acquired the trick and taste of doing the other" (Cheers.)

The speaker went to give a personal reminiscence of how, in his own case, when he was a journalist, he preferred to "live in entire squalor" because it was "too expensive to live decently," rather than do hack work of the day. He took much more trouble over and put much more into his work than was represented by his salary, and he was "not as highly paid as many journalists who have the art of writing what will just keep for twenty-four hours—the sort of thing you read in to-day's paper, but could not read in yesterday's. (Laughter.) Doing that sort of thing," he added, "is the way to make money." (Cheers.) But in the case of those who listened to him Mr. Shaw advocated a kind of artistic compromise. They were to do on Tuesday or Wednesday "the kind of thing to keep them alive in a poor way for the week," and on Thursday and Friday "some good work." "That is the only possible way," said the mentor, "under existing conditions. Then you may struggle out from the ruck if you have talent."

Then Mr. Shaw came to his other way of struggling against competition, and this was by combination loyalty in guild or trade union," he observed in passing, "that is pure snobbery," and he pointed to the professional union of doctors and lawyers; and finally he conjured up a vision of the day of "life pensions," when subsistence would be assured to everybody, when a child seen looking hungry in the street would be seized by the police and ruthlessly fed. In that day everybody would give his best, and there would be no petty jealousies. He asked his audience to aid in bringing about the social revolution that aimed at this ideal.

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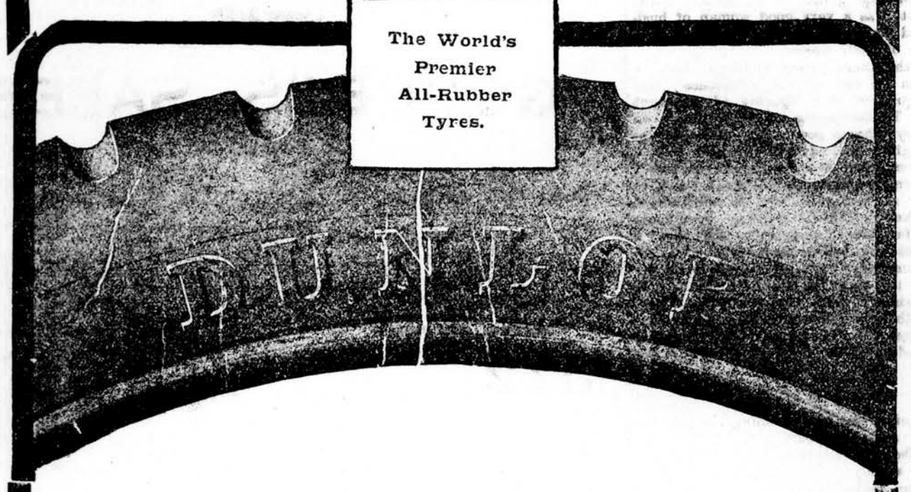

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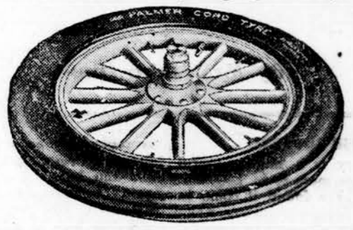

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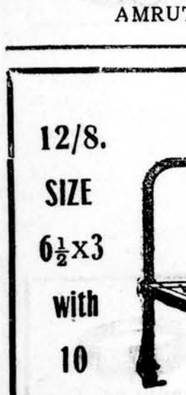

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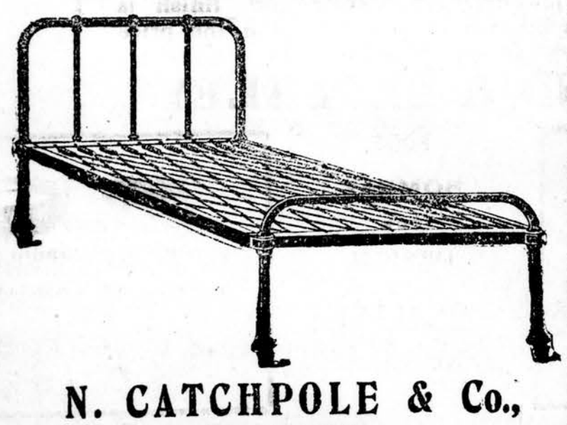

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